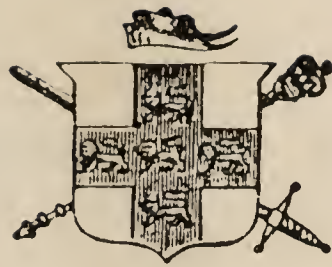


CITY OF



YORK.

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
*FOR THE YEAR 1904.*

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YORK :  
PRINTED BY THE "YORKSHIRE GAZETTE" LIMITED, HULL ROAD.  
1905.

## CITY OF YORK.

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### THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1903, TO NOVEMBER, 1904.

The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor (Ald. R. H. Vernon Wragge).

Alderman Border, *Chairman*.

Alderman E. Gray, *Vice-Chairman*.

Ald. Walker.	Counr. Hibbett.
Counr. Pearson.	„ Dashwood Carter.
„ Fowler Jones.	„ Anderson.
„ Robinson.	„ J. Birch.
„ Blakey.	„ Sampson.
„ T. Carter.	„ Wray.
„ Lund.	„ Mawson.

### THE FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1903, TO NOVEMBER, 1904.

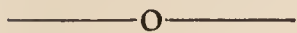
The Chairman.	Counr. T. Carter.
Ald. Walker.	„ Lund.
Counr. Hibbett.	„ Anderson.
„ Dashwood Carter.	„ Sampson.
„ Fowler Jones.	„ Wray.
„ Robinson.	

### PUBLIC BATHS SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1903, TO NOVEMBER, 1904.

The Chairman.	Counr. Pearson.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Anderson.
Ald. Walker.	„ J. Birch.
Counr. F. Jones.	„ Wray.
„ Robinson.	„ Sampson.
„ Blakey.	„ Mawson.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



### Medical Officer of Health—

Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Camb.

### Inspectors of Nuisances:—

Jonathan Atkinson.

A. E. Drummond, Cert. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

### Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances:—

E. Ridsdale	}	Certif., Sanitary Institute.
*J. C. Dawes		
*J. A. Shillito		

*Disinfecting Assistant*—A. Longstaff.

*Senior Clerk*—E. Richardson.

*Junior Clerk*—H. Hornsey.

\* These also hold the Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Sanitary Institute.

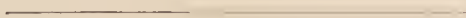


**Matron of Fever Hospital**—Miss Haspell.

**Public Analyst**—J. Baynes, F.I.C.

**Meat and Cattle Inspector**—W. Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S.

**Canal Boats Inspector**—Thomas Leetham.



**Town Clerk**—Mr. R. Percy Dale.

THE HEALTH OFFICE,

GUILDHALL,

YORK, JULY, 1905.

*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of York.*

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the City, and on the work of the Health Department, during the year 1904. This constitutes my seventh Annual Report.

I desire to thank you all for much kindness received during the year, particularly during my illnesses.

My thanks are specially due to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee for much advice and support, to the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Goode, for his help during my enforced absence, to my colleagues in office and in my profession, to the Teachers of the Schools and others for their kind co-operation, to the members of my staff for diligent endeavour in working in accord with my aims and wishes.

I am, my Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## CITY OF YORK.

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### STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1904.

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Area in acres, County Borough of York, 3,730.

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1901, 16 550.

Population, Census 1901, 77,914.

Do. Estimated to middle of 1904, 81,268.

Proportion of persons per acre, 21·7.

Do. do. per house, 4·707.

Birth-rate, 28·2 per 1,000 living.

Nett general death-rate, 16·2 per 1,000 living.

Infantile mortality, 170 per 1,000 births.

Mortality of children under the age of 5, 6·5 per 1,000 living at all ages.

Total Zymotic mortality,	2·87	„	„
Diarrhœa death-rate,	1·67	„	„
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2 0	„	„
Phthisis death-rate,	1·34	„	„
Cancer death-rate	0·78	„	„

## ANNUAL REPORT, 1904.

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### POPULATION.

*The population of the City at the end of June, 1904, estimated according to the Registrar-General's method (based upon the rate of increase during the previous decade, 1891—1901, as revealed by the Census of 1901) was 81,268, as compared with 80,186 for 1903, an increase of 1,082. The birth-rate and death-rates in this Report are calculated upon that figure.*

The natural increase of population,—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths was in 1904, 972 as compared with 1,033 in 1903, 1,124 in 1902, and 1,067 in 1901.

The proportion of persons per acre is 21.7 and per house 4.707.

As there was some reason to think that the Population of the City was not increasing since the Census of 1901 at the same rate as during the decade 1891—1901, and that therefore the Registrar-General's estimates of the Population in the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 would possibly prove to be excessive, and so be too favourable to our death-rates, I have made various calculations with the object of discovering how far those official estimates might be considered reliable. It is extremely interesting to find that those estimates—which are based solely upon the rate of increase of population during the decade prior to the last Census—not only appear to be substantially correct, but that they are insufficient rather than excessive. It seems clear that, although cottage building and immigration have diminished considerably since 1901, yet—until June 30th, 1904, at any rate—the population of the City has been maintaining the 1891—1901 rate of increase.

I believe this to be due largely to our lowered death-rate and to the consequent saving of hundreds of lives.

The following table presents my calculations, which have been made and re-made with considerable care, and they are compared with the Registrar-General's Estimates :—

POPULATION AT THE MIDDLE OF EACH YEAR  
(JUNE 30th).

	(1) Registrar General's Estimate.	(2) Estimate based upon Natural Increase of Population ( <i>i e</i> Excess of births over deaths).	(3) Estimate based upon estimated total of inhabited houses.
1901 (Census Total in April)	77,914		
1901 (Mid-year, June 30th)	78,044	76,461 (after Census).	78,043
1902	79,114	79,201	79,853
1903	80,186	80,441	81,502
1904	81,268	81,402	83,044

In column (3) it has been assumed (a) that the number of uninhabited houses (*viz.*, 404), at the Census of 1901, remained about the same in each year; (b) that the average number of persons per house (*viz.*, 4.7) at that Census remains constant; and (c) that all the new houses completed by the end of the previous year had become occupied.

Total number of New Houses completed in the City of York since 1900 :—

Year.	Total, whole City.	West side of City. Micklegate Registration Sub-district.	East side of City.	
			Bootham Registration Sub-district.	Walmgate Registration Sub-district.
1901	440	222	133	85
1902	351	132	106	113
1903	328	134	80	114
1904	240	142	47	51
Total number of inhabited houses in the City at Census, 1901,	...	...	...	16,550
Do. uninhabited	...	do.	do.	404
Average number of persons per inhabited houses	...	...	...	4.7

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Excess of Births over Deaths, since 1890.

Year.	Total Births.	Total (nett.) Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1890	2014	1385	629
1891	2013	1595	418
1892	2165	1423	742
1893	2014	1385	629
1894	2177	1231	946
1895	2218	1372	846
1896	2209	1295	914



Year.			Total Births.		Total (nett.) Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
1897	...	...	2269	...	1358	...	911
1898	...	...	2243	...	1386	...	857
1899	...	...	2301	...	1265	...	1036
1900	...	...	2256	...	1568	...	688
1901	...	...	2361	...	1294	...	1067
1902	...	...	2339	...	1215	...	1124
1903	...	...	2337	...	1304	...	1033
1904	...	...	2288	...	1316	...	972

### **Re-arrangement of the Registration Sub-Districts.**

Prior to April 1st, 1904, the City was divided for Registration purposes amongst three Registration Sub-Districts, partly City and partly Rural, named Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Districts.

The City portion of the Bootham Registration Sub-District comprised Bootham Ward and the greater part of Guildhall Ward.

The City portion of the Micklegate Registration Sub-District comprised Micklegate and Castlegate Wards.

The City portion of the Walmgate Registration Sub-District comprised Walmgate, Monk, and the remainder of Guildhall Wards. This was much the largest area of the three, and contained the most congested areas of poor people.

On April 1st, the City was re-divided by the Registrar-General into two Sub-Districts, instead of three; by this arrangement practically the whole of the City portions of the former Bootham and Walmgate Sub-Districts were combined. The new Registration Sub-Districts of the City were constituted as follows (to quote the "London Gazette") :—

1.—“The creation of a sub-district to be called and known as York East Sub-District, and to consist of Bootham, Guildhall, Monk, and Walmgate Municipal Wards.”

2.—“The creation of a sub-district to be called and known as York West Sub-District, and to consist of Micklegate and Castlegate Municipal Wards.

As the Vital Statistics of the City, classified according to the former Sub-Districts, had been published in the City Health Reports for some years past, I decided to continue that method of classification in future for purposes of comparison, as the three former Districts constitute three fairly distinct portions of the City.



## POPULATION OF FORMER REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS.

The populations of these Districts in intercensal periods are very difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy, owing to the varying conditions in each District.

The Census of 1901 yielded the following figures :—

	Bootham District.		Micklegate District.		Walmgate District.
Population, Census 1901 ...	21,193	...	25,741	...	30,980
Do. do. 1891 ...	16,583	...	22,072	...	29,186
Increase per annum in decade	461	...	370	...	179
Number of inhabited houses, 1901	4,468	...	5,648	...	6,434
Average number of persons per house (whole City 4·7), 1901	4·7	...	4·5	...	4·8
Population 1904 (June 30) calculated at intercensal rate of increase ... ..	22,951	...	27,060	...	31,587
	(81,598)				
Total number of houses completed between January 1st, 1901, and January 1st, 1904 ... ..	319	...	488	...	312
Total number of inhabited houses, January 1st, 1904	4,787	...	6,136	...	6,746
Population, June, 1904, calcu- lated at above-named rates per house ... ..	22,498	...	27,612	...	32,380
	(82,490)				
Population, June 30th, 1904, estimated according to natural increase (Excess of Births over Deaths) in each District ... ..	21,995	...	27,042	...	32,372
	(81,409)				
The estimated population of the City (81,268) on June 30th, 1904, after taking into consideration the various points of difference, may be said to be dis- tributed in the Registration Sub-Districts, as follows, in round figures :—	22,000	...	27,100	...	32,200

It is upon the more reliable Census figures that the comparative birth-rates and death-rates stated in this Report regarding the said Districts are calculated.

TABLE A. CITY OF YORK. (Revised 1905.)

YEAR.	A. Population as estimated by Registrar-General's method ( <i>i.e.</i> , according to rate of increase during decade 1881--1891).	B. Population as estimated according to mere preponderance of Births over Deaths Year by Year (Natural Increase).	C. Population as estimated according to Annual rate of increase between 1891 and 1901, as revealed by Census of 1901.	E. Revised Birth-rate, based upon figures in Column C.	G. Revised Death-rate, based upon the figures in Column C.
1891 (Census) (before Extension).	67,004	67,004	*67,841	30.0	23.8
1892	67,807	67,691	68,848	31.9	20.9
1893	69,388	69,388	69,388	29.0	19.9
(Extended City). 1894	70,053	70,175	70,395	30.8	17.4
1895	70,723	71,071	71,402	31.0	19.2
1896	71,400	71,951	72,500	30.4	17.8
1897	72,083	72,863	73,604	30.8	18.4
1898	72,774	73,747	74,708	30.0	18.5
1899	73,474	74,762	75,812	30.3	16.6
1900	74,177	75,547	76,916	29.3	20.3
1901 (Census)	77,914	76,461	78,044	30.2	16.5
1902	—	(After 79,201 Census)	79,114	29.5	15.3
1903	—	80,441	80,186	29.1	16.2
1904	—	81,402	81,268	28.2	16.2

Average Birth-rate during ten years 1894--1903 inclusive = 30.1.

Average Death-rate ditto = 17.6.

The difference between the figures stated in columns B and C from 1893 to 1901 may be said to indicate the amount of immigration then going on.

\* Population of City as afterwards extended in 1893.

## Births.

The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ending Saturday, December 31st, 1904, was 2,288.

The total number of births registered in 1903 was 2,337; and in 1902, 2,339.

The birth-rate in 1904 was 28.2 (28.15) per thousand living, as compared with 29.1 for 1903.

The average birth-rate for the 76 Great Towns for 1904 was 29.1; for England and Wales, 27.9 (lowest on record).

The average York birth-rate for the ten years, 1894—1903, was 30.1. The birth-rate in York would appear to be declining as steadily as in the remainder of the Kingdom; last year's I believe was the lowest on record.

The births in 1904 occurred as follows :—

	Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First quarter of year	578	138	192	248
Second   ,,   ,,	583	128	217	238
Third   ,,   ,,	608	150	221	237
Fourth   ,,   ,,	519	110	188	221
	<u>2,288</u>	<u>526</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>944</u>
Males   ...   ...	1,129			
Females   ...   ...	1,159			
	<u>2,288</u>			

The total number of illegitimate children born in the City in 1904 was 99 (4.3 per cent. of total births), as compared with 81 in 1903.

The birth-rates for the three former Registration Sub-Districts, calculated upon the Census populations of those districts, were as follows :—

Whole City.	Bootham District	...	...	24.8
—	Micklegate do.	...	...	31.7
28.2	Walmgate do.	...	...	30.4

### Infantile Vaccination :—

The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1903 was 2,043; vaccination was postponed in 21 cases; 6 children were declared insusceptible; and there were 28 "conscientious objectors." The figures for 1904 are not yet available.

During the year October 1st, 1903, to September 29th, 1904, 2,627 persons were re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, in connection with the outbreaks of Small-pox in the City.



### Deaths.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1904, was 1,345, giving a death-rate of 16.5 per thousand living.

If the deaths of 59 persons not belonging to the City ("Non-residents") be deducted, and those of 30 citizens ("Residents") who died outside the City be added, **the nett total number of deaths was 1316, giving a nett death-rate of 16.2 per thousand living (16.193).**

The average death-rate for the 76 Great Towns in 1904 was 17.2; for England and Wales 16.2 (1.0 below the average of the years 1894—1903).

**Comparison** of the figures for York with previous years :—

		Total number of deaths registered.		Gross death-rate.		Nett number of deaths ( <i>i.e.</i> , after deduction of deaths of non-residents, &c.)		Nett death-rate.
1897	...	1,392	...	19.3	...	1,358	...	18.4
1898	...	1,407	...	19.3	...	1,386	...	18.5
1899	...	1,308	...	17.8	...	1,265	...	16.6
1900	...	1,613	...	21.1	...	1,568	...	20.3
1901	...	1,331	...	17.0	...	1,294	...	16.5
1902	...	1,257	...	15.8	...	1,215	...	15.3
1903	...	1,339	...	16.7	...	1,304	...	16.2
<b>1904</b>	...	<b>1,345</b>	...	<b>16.5</b>	...	<b>1,316</b>	...	<b>16.2</b>

The increase in nett total of deaths in 1904, as compared with 1903, was 12.

The deaths were registered during the four quarters of the year as follows :—

		Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First quarter	...	328	78	99	151
Second	„	293	67	87	139
Third	„	391	89	121	181
Fourth	„	304	56	121	127
		<u>1,316</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>598</u>

N.B.—All the figures relating to deaths for 1904 cover the 52 weeks ending December 31st, 1904.

The deaths of males numbered **664**; of females **652**.



Comparing the totals of 1904 with those of 1903, it will be observed that there was an *increase* in 1904 in the deaths from the following causes :—

	Total deaths in 1903.	Total deaths in 1904.	Increase in 1904.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	13	31	18
Diphtheria ... ..	9	14	5
Typhoid Fever ... ..	5	14	9
Diarrhoea... ..	45	136	91
Total Zymotic Diseases ... ..	156	233	77
Enteritis ... ..	13	18	5
Phthisis (Tuberculosis of Lungs) ... ..	98	109	11
Other forms of Tuberculosis... ..	18	25	7
Developmental Diseases ... ..	118	123	5
Senile Decay ... ..	92	100	8
Diseases of Heart ... ..	110	114	4
Nephritis and Bright's Disease... ..	21	32	11
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition ... ..	3	7	4
Deaths by Accident or Negligence ... ..	23	25	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage (Apoplexy) ... ..	62	67	5
Diseases of Spinal Cord ... ..	4	7	3

Comparing the totals of 1904 with those of 1903, it will be observed that there was a *decrease* in 1904 in the deaths from the following causes :—

	Total deaths in 1903.	Total deaths in 1904.	Decrease in 1904.
Smallpox*... ..	5	1	4
Measles ... ..	43	14	29
Whooping Cough ... ..	36	23	13
Influenza ... ..	11	7	4
Erysipelas... ..	5	2	3
Other Septic Diseases ... ..	19	15	4
Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	17	15	2
Cancer ... ..	68	64	4
Premature Birth ... ..	49	46	3
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2	0	2
"Infantile Convulsions" ... ..	54	26	28
Meningitis ... ..	14	12	2
Diseases of Brain ... ..	8	6	2
Bronchitis ... ..	100	96	4
Pneumonia ... ..	104	67	37
Diseases of Stomach ... ..	15	8	7
Obstruction of Intestines ... ..	10	8	2
Insanity ... ..	10	7	3
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	6	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	6	2	4
Alcoholism ... ..	4	2	2
All other diseases ... ..	48	34	14

The average death-rate for the preceding ten years 1894—1903 was 17.6.

**The distribution of the deaths of York Citizens, according to Registration Sub-districts and age-periods, was as follows:—**

AGE-PERIOD.	DISTRICT.								Totals.
		Bootham.		Micklegate.		Walmgate.			
0— 1	...	82	...	118	...	188	...	388	} 531
1— 5	...	19	...	51	...	73	...	143	
5—15	...	13	...	20	...	28	...	61	
15—25	...	13	...	15	...	33	...	61	
25—65	...	78	...	122	...	163	...	363	
65 and over...		85	...	102	...	113	...	300	
Totals	...	290	...	428	...	598	...	1,316	

Of the deaths in Walmgate District, \*23 were of persons connected with the regiments stationed in the various Barracks in that district.

Only two deaths were registered as uncertified (*i.e.*, uncertified by medical attendant or by Coroner) in the whole city, being 0.2 per cent. of total deaths, as compared with an average of 1.1 per cent. for the 76 Great Towns, and a percentage as high as 5 and 6 in other Great Towns. York stands always very satisfactorily in this respect, to the credit of our citizens and our Sub-Registrars.

**General death-rate in each of the former Registration Sub-districts of the City during the year 1904, calculated on Census population of that district:—**

Bootham District	...	...	...	...	13.6	} Whole City, 16.2.
Micklegate do.	...	...	...	...	16.6	
Walmgate do.	...	...	...	...	19.3	

#### THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLES.

In the accompanying tables deaths occurring in the Public Institutions are allotted to the Sub-Registration Districts, or other localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.

It will be observed that deaths of "Non-residents" are excluded from certain calculations, and deaths of "Residents" are included, according to the instructions of the Local Government Board. The Board defines "Non-residents" as persons brought into the District on account of illness and dying there; and "Residents" as persons who have been taken out of the District on account of illness and have died elsewhere.

**Deaths of York Residents (total 178) occurring in the Public Institutions within the City during the year 1904:—**

York Union Workhouse, 109, of whom	36	had resided in Bootham Sub-Registration District.
	26	had resided in Micklegate Sub-Registration District.
	47	had resided in Walmgate Sub-Registration District.
York Lunatic Hospital (Bootham Asylum), 5, of whom	2	had resided in Bootham District.
	2	„ „ Micklegate „
	1	„ „ Walmgate „
York County Hospital (General Infirmary), 63, of whom	10	had resided in Bootham District.
	14	„ „ Micklegate „
	39	„ „ Walmgate „

The Retreat (Asylum) 1, belonging to the Walmgate District.

In the statistical tables the above deaths are allocated to the Sub-Registration Districts in which the deceased resided.

**Deaths of “Non-Residents,”** *i.e.*, persons coming into the District and dying in Public Institutions, &c. :—

At the Union Workhouse	...	...	...	12
At Bootham Asylum	...	...	...	9
At the Retreat	...	...	...	12
At the County Hospital	...	...	...	20
At Private Institutions	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
				56
By drowning in River Foss of a person from Hull	...	...	...	1
Sudden death in Bilton Street of a person from Acaster Malbis	...	...	...	1
Sudden death in Blossom Street of a person from Stockton-on-Tees	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				<u>59</u>

**Deaths of “Residents,”** *i.e.*, persons going out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and who died in Public Institutions, &c., elsewhere :—

At York Corporation Fever Hospital, 23	5	from Bootham District.
	4	„ Micklegate „
	14	„ Walmgate „
At the North Riding Asylum, Clifton, 1,		from Walmgate District.
At York Corporation Small-pox Hospital, 1,		from Micklegate District.
In Leeds Infirmary... 3,	1	from each District.
In Escrick Rural District ... 1,		from Bootham District.
In Malton Urban District .. 1,		from Walmgate District.
		<hr/>
Total ...	<u>30</u>	



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE 1.  
CITY OF YORK.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1904 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DIST.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in District. Public Inst.	Deaths of Residents registered beyond District in Public Inst.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate*	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL.					Number.	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1894	70,392	2177	30.8	No records	No records	1231	17.4	No records	No records	No records	No records	No records
1895	71,396	2218	31.0	455	200.5	1372	19.2	160	34	No records	No records	No records
1896	72,500	2209	30.4	394	175.6	1295	17.8	180	21	No records	No records	No records
1897	73,604	2269	30.8	359	156.0	1392	19.3	215	43	10	1358	18.4
1898	74,708	2243	30.0	477	211.4	1407	19.3	185	55	8	1386	18.5
1899	75,812	2301	30.3	355	150.3	1308	17.2	219	45	16	1265	16.6
1900	76,916	2256	29.3	265	113.2	1613	20.9	206	58	18	1568	20.3
1901	78,044	2361	30.2	359	153.6	1331	17.0	210	53		1294	16.5
1902	79,114	2339	29.5			1257	15.8				1215	15.3
1903	80,186	2337	29.1			1339	16.7				1304	16.2
Averages for years— 1894-1903, or 7 years, 1897-1903.	75,267	2271	30.1	380	164	1354	18	196	44	—	1341	17.2
1904	81,268	2238	28.2	388	170	1345	16.5	237	59	30	1316	16.2

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere. (For further details see Text of the Report.)

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	...	...	...	77,914
	...	...	...	16,550
	...	...	...	4.7
				At Census of 1901.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE II.

CITY OF YORK.—VITAL STATISTICS OF THE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1904 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. Whole City.				2. Bootham Registration Sub-District.				3. Micklegate Registration Sub-District.				4. Walmgate Registration Sub-District.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year.
YEAR.																
1894	...	2177	1231	No records available	17,471	475	354	95	23,676	752	372	133	30,936	1042	632	227
1895	...	2218	1372	394	17,669	517	380	61	23,996	713	349	103	31,109	1013	657	230
1896	...	2209	1295	359	17,900	517	346	67	24,300	685	323	96	31,274	1099	596	196
1897	...	2269	1358	477	18,200	568	361	96	24,577	753	476	143	31,400	935	731	238
1898	...	2243	1386	355	21,193	583	358	91	25,741	769	372	96	30,980	1009	564	168
1899	...	2301	1265	265	21,500	572	299	58	26,000	790	398	82	31,500	977	518	125
1900	...	2256	1568	359	22,230	543	303	74	26,568	771	382	101	31,388	1023	619	184
1901	...	2361	1294													
1902	...	2339	1215													
1903	...	2337	1304													
Averages of 10 Years 1894-1903, or 7 years, 1897 to 1903 }	75,267	2271	1328	380	19,451	539	343	77	24,979	747	381	107	31,226	1014	616	195
1904	81,268	2288	1316	388	22,000	526	290	82	27,100	818	428	118	32,200	944	598	188

NOTES.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms “resident” and “non-resident.”)

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.

TABLE IV. (CORRESPONDING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE IV.)  
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1904.  
(Modified Shorter Schedule B of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.)

No.	Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole City at subjoined ages.							Causes of Death distributed according to described Districts (see p. 9).				Total Deaths (of Citizens and Non-Residents) in the Public Institutions in the City.
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Whole City.	Booth'm	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	
1	Small-pox'	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0	0
2	Measles ...	14	5	9	...	...	...	...	14	1	10	3	...
3	Scarlet Fever ...	31	0	19	10	1	1	...	31	7	12	12	0
4	Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	14	0	4	7	1	...	...	14	2	7	5	2
5	Whooping-cough ..	23	8	13	2	...	...	...	23	6	5	12	...
6	Typhus Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
7	Enteric Fever ...	14	...	...	1	3	9	...	14	3	2	9	...
8	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	136	113	15	1	...	4	3	136	34	39	63	2
9	Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
10	Other Continued Fevers	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
11	Epidemic Influenza ...	7	...	...	...	1	4	2	7	2	3	2	1
12	Enteritis...	18	11	4	...	...	1	2	18	2	2	14	6
13	Croup ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	0	...
14	Erysipelas ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	0	...
15	Puerperal Fever ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
16	Other Septic Diseases	15	2	1	...	2	6	4	15	1	6	8	...
17	(Septicæmia, Abscess, &c.) Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia ...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
18	Tuberculosis of Meninges ...	15	4	6	1	3	1	...	15	3	5	7	1
19	Tuberculosis of Lungs ...	109	1	1	6	26	74	1	109	22	36	51	20
20	Other forms of Tuberculosis	25	9	6	6	1	3	...	25	1	7	17	6
21	Alcoholism ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	0	0	...
22	Cancer ...	64	...	...	...	1	39	24	64	18	22	24	10
23	Premature Birth ...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	46	17	16	13	...
24	Developmental Diseases...	123	110	11	2	...	...	...	123	20	40	63	12
25	Old Age ...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	32	38	30	26
26	Meningitis...	12	2	4	1	2	3	...	12	0	6	6	2

(Continued on next page.)





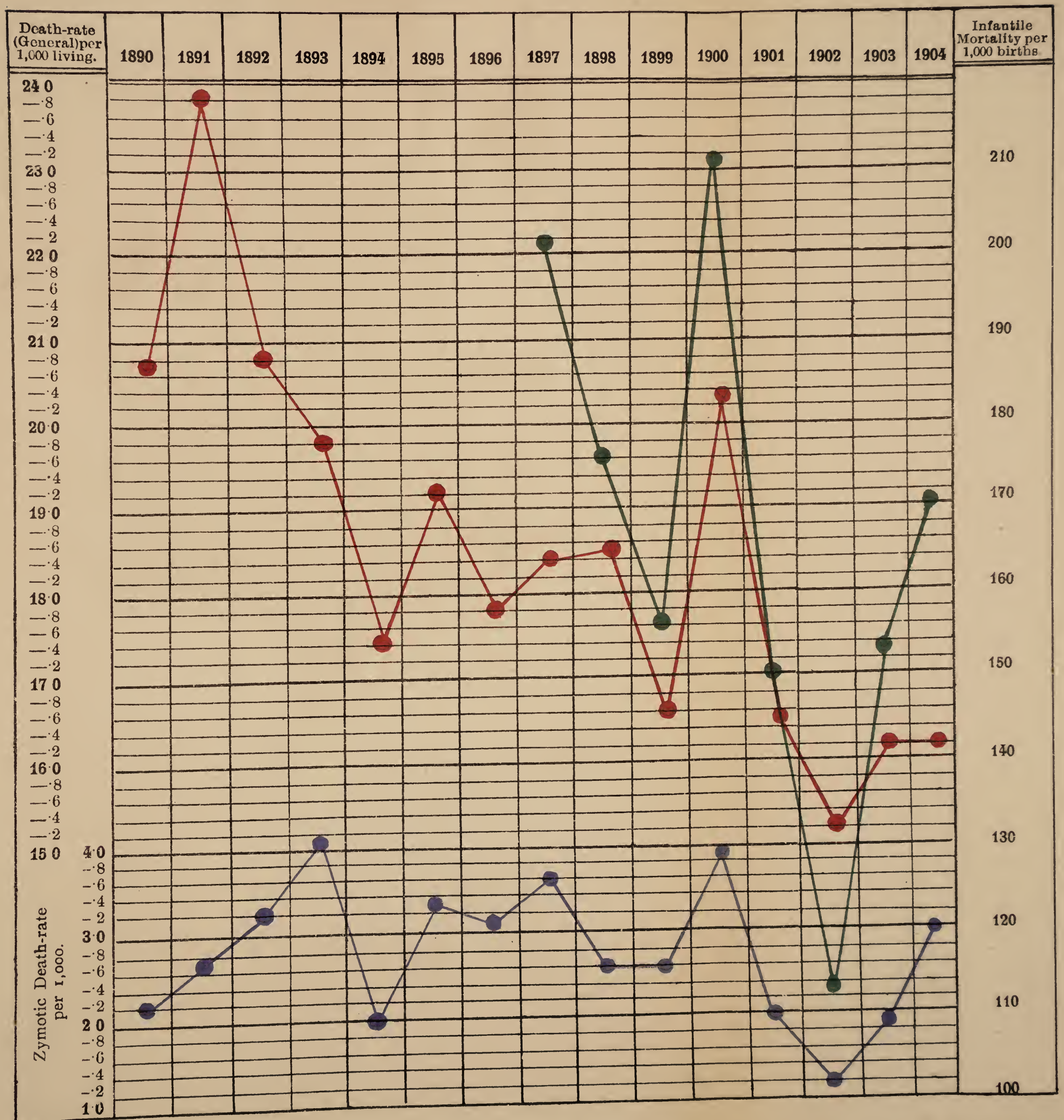
TABLE B. QUARTERLY TOTALS, 1904.

Quarter of Year.	Registration Sub-Districts.	Total Deaths Zymotic Diseases.	Total Deaths Diarrhoea.	Total Deaths Developmental Diseases.	Total Deaths Phthisis.	Total Deaths Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Total Deaths under One Year of Age.	TOTAL DEATHS.
First.	Bootham...	4	0	6	4	7	15	78
	Micklegate	7	1	6	10	18	22	99
	Walmgate	7	0	13	13	34	38	151
	TOTALS ...	18	1	25	27	59	75	328
Second.	Bootham	6	1	3	9	8	11	67
	Micklegate	5	0	11	7	11	21	87
	Walmgate	11	0	8	15	27	28	139
	TOTALS ...	22	1	22	31	46	60	293
Third.	Bootham	39	32	7	1	4	42	89
	Micklegate	42	38	14	8	3	56	121
	Walmgate	68	61	27	13	8	91	181
	TOTALS ...	149	131	48	22	15	189	391
Fourth.	Bootham...	4	1	4	8	6	14	56
	Micklegate	22	0	9	11	18	19	121
	Walmgate	18	2	15	10	19	31	127
	TOTALS ...	44	3	28	29	43	64	304
	TOTALS FOR WHOLE YEAR	233	136	123	109	163	388	1316



# CHART SHOWING THE GENERAL AND ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES OF THE CITY DURING RECENT YEARS.

Red Line = General Death-rate. Blue Line = Zymotic Death-rate. Green Line = Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.



The high Death-rate in 1891 was due to the Influenza Epidemic.  
The high Death-rate in 1900 was due to the Typhoid Epidemic.





TABLE C. QUARTERLY DEATH-RATES FOR SEVEN YEARS, 1898—1904.

DEATH-RATE DUE TO BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA, PER 1,000 LIVING:—																
GENERAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :—																
Quarter of Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Quarter of Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	
First ...	20·6	17·0	24·5	15·7	19·7	14·6	16·2	First...	...	6·0	3·6	6·5	2·2	3·6	1·8	2·9
Second ...	17·4	14·7	18·5	16·2	15·0	13·5	14·6	Second ...	...	2·8	2·2	3·4	2·0	2·1	1·8	2·3
Third ...	20·4	22·6	23·7	18·6	12·7	14·1	19·3	Third ...	...	0·9	1·3	1·2	0·7	1·1	0·9	0·7
Fourth ...	19·0	16·9	17·3	14·7	14·7	22·9	14·9	Fourth ...	...	2·9	3·1	3·6	2·8	2·5	5·6	2·1
Whole Year .	18·5	16·6	20·3	16·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	Whole Year		3·0	2·5	3·2	1·9	2·3	2·5	2·00
INFANTILE MORTALITY (AGES 0—1 YEARS), PER 1,000 BIRTHS :—																
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :—																
First ...	1·3	0·3	2·4	0·46	2·18	0·40	0·88	First...	...	135	84	164	99	136	116	129
Second ...	1·1	0·16	2·0	0·56	1·11	0·35	1·10	Second ...	...	119	99	142	123	116	109	103
Third ...	5·1	8·3	8·5	5·6	0·96	2·40	7·36	Third ...	...	283	377	361	256	119	177	311
Fourth ...	1·4	1·4	2·3	1·1	1·13	4·65	2·16	Fourth ...	...	156	99	161	105	93	213	123
Whole Year.	2·6	2·6	3·8	1·96	1·25	1·94	2·87	Whole Year		175	156	211	150	113	153	170



To compare the recorded death-rate with that of other towns it is necessary to make an allowance for the difference in age and sex constitution of the different towns. This is done by obtaining from the standard death-rate of each town the "Factor for correction," and multiplying the Recorded death-rate by this Factor—the resulting figure is "the Corrected death-rate."

The "Standard" death-rate signifies the rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates for each sex at each of 12 age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the 10 years 1891—1900, the rates at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 18.19 per 1,000.

The "Factor for correction" is obtained by dividing the "Standard" death-rate in England and Wales by the "Standard" death-rate in each town.

Comparative mortality figure :—After making approximate correction for differences of age and sex constitution, the same number of lives that in the year 1904 gave 1,000 deaths for England and Wales as a whole, gave 1,128 in the 76 Great Towns, and 1,030 in the City of York.

In this list of comparative mortality figures, York stands 32nd in the order of merit of the 76 Great Towns, as compared with 38th last year.

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TABLE D.

In his Annual Summary for 1904 the Registrar-General gives the following figures :—

			1904.		
		Standard death- rate.	Recorded death- rate.	Corrected death- rate.	Comparative Mortality figure.
England and Wales	...	18.19	16.23	16.23	1,000
76 Great Towns	...	17.13	17.24	18.31	1,128
City of York	...	17.67	16.23	16.71	1,030

TABLE E.

The following comparative figures for 1904 are compiled from the Registrar-General's Summary for 1904, and from a table in "Public Health" :—

	Estimated Population 1904 (approx.)	Corrected General death-rate.	Death-rate from Principal Epidemic Diseases.	Deaths of Children under one year of age per 1,000 births.	Compara- tive Mortality Figure.
England & Wales...	—	16.23	1.94	146	1,000
76 Great Towns ...	15,271,287	18.31	2.49	160	1,128
City of York ...	81,268	16.66	2.87	170	1,030
<b>Other Towns about the same size as York :—</b>					
Huddersfield ...	95,000	18.81	1.91	136	1,157
Halifax ...	107,500	16.60	1.50	130	1,031
Middlesborough ...	96,600	20.00	2.79	170	1,327
West Hartlepool ...	69,000	14.20	1.97	134	1,046
South Shields ...	107,000	19.20	1.76	144	1,168
Rochdale ...	85,600	17.7	2.03	152	1,207
Burnley ...	100,500	19.5	3.93	229	1,355
Newport (Mon.) ...	71,500	17.00	1.64	149	1,043
Swansea ...	95,900	18.90	2.23	172	1,191
Rotherham ...	58,500	15.8	2.39	163	1,007
Preston ...	115,000	19.52	2.93	183	1,294
Wolverhampton ...	98,000	15.29	2.71	152	986
Walsall ...	91,500	17.9	3.22	176	1,166
Aston Manor ...	80,000	15.0	2.97	184	1,025
Coventry ...	74,000	15.54	1.69	137	947
Grimsby ...	67,000	16.2	3.43	186	1,070
Stockport ...	97,000	21.56	3.07	201	1,308
Birkenhead ...	114,800	21.20	3.71	181	1,290
St. Helen's...	88,500	22.10	4.21	174	1,395
Warrington ...	67,300	21.00	4.57	171	1,321
Wigan ...	62,800	21.49	2.91	188	1,458
Bootle ...	61,700	20.56	4.17	180	1,332
Devonport ...	75,800	13.4	1.24	115	867
Norwich ...	115,300	18.2	2.91	180	1,073
Northampton ...	91,000	13.8	1.60	132	887
Reading ...	76,000	14.39	1.80	133	883
Hastings ...	66,500	12.65	0.40	107	779
Walthamstow ...	111,000	12.78	2.87	136	793
Leyton ...	110,800	12.7	2.56	143	803
East Ham ...	117,000	14.40	3.13	140	860
Tottenham ...	113,000	13.9	2.14	139	922
Hornsey ...	81,000	9.62	0.90	87	593
Ipswich ...	70,000	15.5	1.55	143	933
Hanley ...	64,000	23.13	4.10	206	1,405
West Bromwich ...	67,000	16.05	1.90	149	1,011
King's Norton ...	67,000	11.53	0.79	102	680

TABLE F.  
COMPARISON OF DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING  
IN YEAR 1904.

	Averages for England and Wales.	Average of the 76 Great Towns including York.	Average of the 142 smaller towns.	Rural England and Wales.	York.
Death-rate ... ..	16·2	17·2	15·6	15·3	16·2
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births) ...	146	160	154	125	170
Total Epidemic diseases death-rate ... ..	1·94	2·49	2·03	1·28	2·87
Measles death-rate ...	0·36	0·47	0·36	0·23	0·17
Scarlet Fever death-rate	0·11	0·12	0·13	0·09	0·38
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0·17	0·19	0·16	0·14	0·17
Whooping Cough death- rate ... ..	0·34	0·40	0·35	0·27	0·28
Typhoid Fever death-rate	0·09	0·10	0·10	0·08	0·17
Diarrhœa death-rate ...	0·86	1·20	0·90	0·46	1·67
Smallpox death-rate ...	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01

### Infantile Mortality.

#### (A) DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of deaths under one year of age in 1904 was 388, or 170·0 per 1,000 births (or 29·3 per cent. of the nett total number of deaths at all ages), as compared with 160 per 1,000, the average for the 76 Great Towns.

The York average for the ten years 1894—1903 was 168, as compared with 152 for England and Wales.

The deaths in 1904 occurred as follows:—

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Totals.
First quarter of year	15	22	38	75
Second „ „	11	21	28	60
Third „ „	42	56	91	189
Fourth „ „	14	19	31	64
	<u>82</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>388</u>



The rates per 1,000 births were as follows :—

Bootham District, 156 per 1,000 births in that district.

Micklegate District, 144 per 1,000 births in that district.

Walmgate District, 199 per 1,000 births in that district.

Regarding these statistics, it should be remarked that the infantile mortality figure is somewhat unfairly loaded by the number of deaths due to prematurity of birth,—cases in which from the very first the chance of life is very small, lasting usually from only a few minutes to a few days. It appears unfair to add these without qualification to the deaths which occur later on in infantile life, when life has had greater chances. The following table will therefore be of interest :—

YORK.										
		No. of deaths.	* Proportion per 1,000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	* Proportion per 1,000 births, after deducting the deaths due to P emature Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 births, England and Wales.				
Previous years.	1897	... 455	... 200·5	... 33·5	... —	... 156				
	1898	... 394	... 175·6	... 28·4	... 154	... 161				
	1899	... 359	... 156·0	... 28·4	... 141	... 163				
	1900	... 477	... 211·4	... 30·4	... 191	... 154				
	1901	... 355	... 150·3	... 27·4	... 133	... 151				
	1902	... 265	... 113·2	... 21·8	... 99	... 133				
	1903	... 359	... 153·6	... 27·5	... 132	... 132				
	1904	... 388	... 170·0	... 29·3	... 149	... 146				

\* \* The difference between the figures in these two columns may be said to represent the pre-natal influences, which, in the present conditions of social life—of the labouring classes in particular—are not nearly so much under control as is possible with post-natal influences.

#### (B) DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 5 YEARS.

The nett total number of deaths of children under the age of 5 years (0—5) was 531, or 40·3 per cent. of the nett total of deaths at all ages, or 6·5 per 1,000 living at all ages in whole City.

Percentage in previous years	1897	...	576 deaths, or 42·2 per cent. of total deaths.			
	1898	...	551	„	39·7	„ „
	1899	...	477	„	37·7	„ „
	1900	...	662	„	42·2	„ „
	1901	...	470	„	36·3	„ „
	1902	...	403	„	33·1	„ „
	1903	...	553	„	42·4	„ „
	1904	...	531	„	40·3	„ „

They were distributed as follows :—

Bootham District—

101 deaths, or 4.7 per 1,000 living at all ages in that district.

Micklegate District—

169 deaths, or 6.5 per 1,000 living at all ages in that district.

Walmgate District—

261 deaths, or 8.4 per 1,000 living at all ages in that district.

They occurred during the year as follows :—

		Bootham District.		Micklegate District.		Walmgate District.		Totals.
First quarter	...	22	...	31	...	53	...	106
Second „	...	17	...	30	...	49	...	96
Third „	...	46	...	64	...	113	...	223
Fourth „	...	16	...	44	...	46	...	106
<hr/>								
		101		169		261		531

Of these deaths under the age of five years it will be observed that:—

Nearly 50 per cent. were in Walmgate district; 42 per cent. occurred in the third quarter of the year, owing to the prevalence of Summer Diarrhœa; and over 50 per cent. of the deaths in that quarter were in Walmgate district.

These figures go to show that, although Walmgate district contributes the largest proportion of the birth-rate, there is very great need for the education of the large number of poor people in that district in the rearing of their children.

The general mortality in 1904 in three age-groups, in the three Districts, was as follows:—

		Age 0—1.		Age 1—5.		At all ages over 5.		Totals.
Bootham District	...	82	...	19	...	189	...	290
Micklegate „	...	118	...	51	...	259	...	428
Walmgate „	...	188	...	73	...	337	...	598
<hr/>								
Totals		388	...	143	...	785	...	1316

The chief causes of death amongst these 531 children at 0—5 years of age were as follows, and are compared with the two previous years :—

	1902	1903	1904
Premature Birth ... ..	33	49	46
Developmental Diseases ... ..	93	117	121
“Convulsions” (only cause named) ...	42	54	25
Tuberculosis { Tubercular Meningitis, { Tabes Mesenterica, &c. }	35	20	27
Measles ... ..	37	42	14
Whooping Cough ... ..	14	33	21
Summer Diarrhœa ... ..	19	43	128
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ... ..	82	129	82
Accidents ... ..	9	6	8
Meningitis (only cause named) ... ..	10	11	6
Enteritis ... ..	4	13	15
Scarlet Fever ... ..	5	6	19
Diphtheria ... ..	4	6	4
Erysipelas and other Septic Diseases ...	6	7	5

It is interesting to enquire further into these causes of the infantile mortality, which still continues serious, notwithstanding the progress of hygienic education and of general sanitation. First, the group of

### DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

This group comprises the deaths registered as due to “Injury at Birth,” “Debility at Birth,” “Atelectasis (incomplete development of lungs), Congenital defects (malformed heart, harelip, cleft palate, malformed spine, hydrocephalus, &c.), “want of breast milk,” atrophy, debility, “marasmus,” dentition (teething), and rickets.

There is a proportion of these deaths that is not preventible, but there is a larger proportion that is distinctly preventible.

Prominent causes of the high mortality due to these diseases may be stated as follows :—

- 1.—Carelessness and ignorance as to the rearing of infants on the part of parents and untrained nurses.
- 2.—The very great amount of improper feeding of infants,—with improper, unsuitable, positively dangerous foods, and feeding bottles.
- 3.—Excessive feeding of children.
- 4.—Under feeding—starvation.
- 5.—Positive neglect of children and of their ailments.
- 6.—Inherited constitutional conditions.



- 7.—Early marriages, improvident marriages, unhealthy marriages.
- 8.—Untrained midwifery.
- 9.—Ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses.
- 10.—And, probably, infant insurance.

The following figures are of considerable interest :—

As deaths from “CONVULSIONS” (where no other cause for death is assigned, in which case the death is classified under that other cause, “Developmental Diseases,” “Meningitis,” or whatever it may be) are largely due to the same predisposing causes as the “Developmental Diseases,” they may be tabulated here also :—

#### DEATHS DUE TO :—

District.	Premature Births.	Developmental Diseases.	Infantile Convulsions.	Totals.
Bootham ...	17	20	5	42
Micklegate ...	16	40	6	62
Walmgate ...	13	63	15	91
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 123	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 195

“Developmental Diseases” and “Convulsions” together :—

District.		Whole City.		
		Age 0—1.	Ages 1—15.	Total.
Bootham	25	131	18	149
Micklegate	46			
Walmgate	78			
			(Total in 1903—172).	

The 131 deaths from Developmental Diseases and Convulsions under the age of one year were equal to a death-rate of 57 per 1,000 births, and constituted 33 per cent. of the total infantile mortality.

#### INQUESTS ON ACCIDENTS, &c.

During the year 22 Inquests were held on the deaths of children under the age of 5 years, 3 of children belonging to Bootham District, 8 to Micklegate, and 11 to Walmgate District. The causes of death were registered as follows :—

Convulsions ... ..	7	Suffocated in bed ... ..	1
Debility ... ..	2	Accidental Drowning ... ..	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	2	Scalds and Burns ... ..	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	2	Killed in Street ... ..	1
Diarrhœa ... ..	2		
Negligence ... ..	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total due to illness ...	16	Total accidents ... ..	6
	<hr/>		<hr/>

During the year your Medical Officer of Health made enquiries about cheap fireguards for cottage kitchens, and the extent to which they were sold and presented for sale by the principal ironmongers in the City. As the result, it was found that cheap and efficient fireguards were on sale, and the Inspectors of the Sanitary Department were instructed to make this fact known wherever opportunity occurred.

The further consideration of the infantile mortality leads to the consideration of the

## DEATHS DUE TO THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALL-POX, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA,  
FEVER (TYPHUS AND TYPHOID), AND SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

**The total number of deaths from the seven principal Epidemic or Zymotic Diseases in the year 1904 was 233, equivalent to a death-rate of 2·87 per 1,000 living at all ages, as compared with 1·94 for 1903, and 1·25 for 1902.**

There were 97 deaths due to the Zymotic Diseases *exclusive* of Zymotic Diarrhœa, equivalent to 1·19 per 1,000 living at all ages.

**There were 136 deaths due to Zymotic Diarrhœa only, equivalent to a death-rate of 1·67 per 1,000 living at all ages. Of these 136 deaths, 113 were of children under one year of age (as compared with 34 last year).**

The average zymotic death-rate of the 76 great towns for 1904 was 2·49.

The average diarrhœa death-rate for the 76 great towns was 1·20.

The average zymotic death-rate for York for the 10 years, 1894—1903, was 2·31.

The average diarrhœa death-rate for the same period was 1·31.

TABLE G. EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES,  
1894-1903 and 1904.

	Average Death-rate in York, 1894—1903.	Death-rate in York, 1904.	Average Death-rate, 76 Great Towns, 1904.
Smallpox ... ..	0·01	0·01	0·01
Measles ... ..	0·33	0·17	0·47
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0·07	0·38	0·12
Diphtheria ... ..	0·06	0·17	0·19
Whooping Cough ... ..	0·31	0·28	0·40
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0·22	0·17	0·10
Diarrhœa ... ..	1·31	1·67	1·20
Total Zymotic Diseases...	2·31	2·87	2·49
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births) ... ..	168	170	160

From this table it will be seen that in 1904 the York death-rates for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Diarrhœa were in excess of the City's averages for the preceding ten years, whilst those for Measles, Whooping Cough and Typhoid Fever were markedly less.

The death-rates for Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhœa in York in 1904 were in excess of those for the 76 Great Towns, whilst those for Measles and Whooping Cough were markedly less than those for the 76 Great Towns.

The following are the figures for recent years :—

Year.	Entire Zymotic mortality.			Zymotic Diarrhœa only.		
	No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.		No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	
1890 ...	141	2·12	...	84	1·26	...
1891 ...	181	2·70	...	89	1·32	...
1892 ...	218	3·21	...	97	1·43	...
1893 ...	284	4·09	...	194	2·70	...
1894 ...	147	2·08	...	69	0·98	...
1895 ...	243	3·43	...	183	2·56	...
1896 ...	227	3·13	...	146	2·01	...
1897 ...	264	3·58	...	182	2·50	...
1898 ...	190	2·54	...	120	1·66	...
1899 ...	191	2·51	...	147	1·93	...
1900 ...	297	3·86	...	158	2·05	...
1901 ...	153	1·96	...	102	1·30	...
1902 ...	99	1·25	...	19	0·24	...
1903 ...	156	1·94	...	45	0·56	...
1904 ...	233	2·87	...	136	1·67	...



The occurrence of deaths due to the seven principal Zymotic or Epidemic Diseases in 1904 was distributed as follows:—

			Bootham District.		Micklethorpe District.		Walmgate District.		Total.
Smallpox	...	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Measles	...	...	1	...	10	...	3	...	14
Scarlet Fever		...	7	...	12	...	12	...	31
Diphtheria	...	...	2	...	7	...	5	...	14
Whooping Cough	...		6	...	5	...	12	...	23
Typhoid Fever	...		3	...	2	...	9	...	14
			19		37		41		97
Zymotic or Summer Diarrhoea	...		34	...	39	...	63	...	136
			53		76		104		233

TABLE H.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF YORK FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES  
IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1894-1904.

DISEASE.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1
Measles ...	27	10	31	28	36	7	40	10	39	43	14
Scarlet Fever	2	4	6	1	8	4	8	7	6	13	31
Diphtheria	4	6	2	5	2	4	6	3	7	9	14
Whooping Cough	39	18	31	28	6	3	47	16	15	36	23
Typhoid Fever	6	22	11	20	17	26	38	15	12	5	14
Diarrhœa	69	183	146	182	120	147	158	102	19	45	136
TOTALS	147	243	227	264	190	191	297	153	99	156	233

## EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

The deaths due to Zymotic or Summer Diarrhœa in 1904 were distributed as follows:—

District.		Whole Year.		3rd Quarter of Year		4th Quarter of Year.
Bootham...	...	34	...	32	...	1
Micklegate	...	39	...	38	...	0
Walmgate	...	63	...	61	...	2
TOTAL, Whole City		136	...	131	...	3

At Ages.			Whole Year.		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter
0—1	...	...	113	...	110	...	2
1—5	...	...	15	...	14	...	1
Over 5	...	...	8	...	7	...	0
All ages	...	...	136	...	131	...	3

The history of the third, the summer quarter of the year 1904—the Zymotic Diarrhœa period—is set forth in a table as follows:—

### THIRD QUARTER, 1904:—DEATHS.

District.	All Causes Age 0—1		Diarrhœa. All Ages.		Developmental. Ages 0—5.		All Causes. All Ages.
Bootham ...	42	...	32	...	7	...	89
Micklegate	56	...	38	...	14	...	121
Walmgate	91	...	61	...	27	...	181
	189	...	131	...	48	...	391

The Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births in that quarter was 310!

In calculating the *Death-rate from Diarrhœa*, deaths certified under the following names are included.

Diarrhœa, Choleraic Diarrhœa (Cholera Nostras) Intestinal Catarrh, Enteric Catarrh, Epidemic or Summer Diarrhœa, Gastro-Intestinal or Gastro-Enteric Catarrh, Dysentery or Dysenteric Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, and also Gastric Catarrh, Gastro-Enteritis or Muco-Enteritis, *if of zymotic or epidemic character*.

Deaths due to "Diarrhœa" occurring in the course of well-defined diseases such as "Tuberculosis," "Cancer," &c., are not included in the Diarrhœa death-rate or under the heading of "Diarrhœa" at all.

The heading "Enteritis," in Table IV., comprises Non-tubercular or Non-malignant Ulceration of the Intestines, Non-zymotic Enteritis, or Muco, or Gastro-Enteritis.



The late Dr. BALLARD, in his famous Report on Summer Diarrhœa, arrived at the following conclusions :—

“The summer rise of Diarrhœal Mortality does not commence until the mean temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth-thermometer has attained somewhere about 56° Fahrenheit, no matter what may have been the temperature previously attained by the atmosphere or recorded by the 1-foot earth-thermometer.

“The decline of the Diarrhœal Mortality coincides with the decline of the temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth-thermometer, which temperature declines much more slowly than the atmospheric temperature or than that recorded by the 1-foot earth-thermometer.”

The micro-organisms producing Summer Diarrhœa, therefore, are most active in the 3rd quarter of the year (July 1st to September 30th), and their activity is unmistakably associated with certain great conditions, viz., a high temperature, a low rainfall (with calm weather), a high soil temperature and a polluted soil, upon which follow pollution of atmosphere, and of milk and other foods.

During the third, the summer quarter of the year 1904, the maximum temperature of the air attained in York was 80° F, on July 11th and August 29th and 30th. The highest temperature attained in September was 73. The mean temperature of the air was 61.6 in July, 59.3 in August, and 54.4 in September, or 59.2 for the whole quarter.

The maximum temperature of the earth at 4-feet depth was 57.8° F; 56° was attained on July 13th.

The total rainfall in July was 1.85 inches, in August 3.09, in September 1.15; a total of 6.09 inches for the whole quarter.

(For further Meteorological Data, see Tables at end of Report.)

Special advice on the Prevention of Summer Diarrhœa was issued to the public by advertisement, repeated on four occasions, in *The Yorkshire Chronicle and Delittle's York Advertiser*, an advertising paper distributed gratis every week to 13,000 houses in the City and District. The advertisement occupied a whole column in each issue. Copies of it were also distributed in leaflet form per favour of the Registrars of Births and Deaths, and per the Sanitary Inspectors, and the County Hospital and Dispensary Out-Patient Rooms. Disinfectants were given to the poor liberally, street drains were flushed specially, and the streets in crowded or poorer quarters were frequently watered with solutions of Chloros.

## MEASLES.

In 1904, Measles was still prevalent, but much less fatal than in the fourth quarter of the year 1903.

There were 14 deaths during the year 1904, equal to a death-rate of 0.17 per 1,000 (17 per 100,000), as compared with the average 0.33 for the preceding ten years, and 0.47 for the 76 great towns. The deaths in 1904 occurred as follows:—

District.			Ages.			Quarters of the Year.	
Bootham ...	1	...	0—1	5	...	1st—1	
Micklegate	10	...	1—5	9	...	2nd—0	
Walmgate...	3	...	5—15	0	...	3rd—2	
Whole City	14	...	all ages	14	...	4th—11 (10 in Micklegate)	

It will be observed that the disease prevailed almost entirely in the fourth quarter of the year, and in Micklegate District, whereas in the year 1903 the chief prevalence was in the Walmgate District.

TABLE J.

## MEASLES AND WHOOPING-COUGH.

## DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES DURING PAST TEN YEARS.

MEASLES.							WHOOPING-COUGH.					
Total Deaths.			Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000 living.		Total Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000 living.	
1893	...	30	...	0·43	...	43	4	...	0·05	...	5	
1894	...	27	...	0·38	...	38	39	...	0·55	...	55	
1895	...	10	...	0·14	...	14	18	...	0·25	...	25	
1896	...	31	...	0·42	...	42	31	...	0·42	...	42	
1897	...	28	...	0·38	...	38	28	...	0·38	...	38	
1898	...	36	...	0·48	...	48	6	...	0·08	...	8	
1899	...	7	...	0·09	...	9	3	...	0·03	...	3	
1900	...	40	...	0·52	...	52	47	...	0·61	...	61	
1901	...	10	...	0·12	...	12	16	...	0·20	...	20	
1902	...	39	...	0·49	...	49	15	...	0·20	...	20	
1903	...	43	...	0·53	...	53	36	...	0·45	...	45	
1904	...	14	...	0·17	...	17	23	...	0·28	...	28	



## WHOOPIING-COUGH

prevailed in the wake of the outbreak of Measles in 1903.

There were 23 deaths due to this fatal infantile disease during the year 1904, as compared with 36 in 1903.

The death-rate was 0.28 per 1,000 living (28 per 100,000), as compared with the average 0.31 for the preceding ten years, and 0.40 for the 76 great towns.

The deaths in 1904 occurred as follows :—

District,				Ages.		Quarter of the Year		
Bootham	...	...	6	...	0—1	8	...	1st—9
Micklegate	...	...	5	...	1—5	13	...	2nd—11
Walmgate	...	...	12	...	5—15	2	...	3rd—3
Whole City	...	...	23	...	all ages	23	...	4th—0

The special leaflets of advice to parents about Measles and Whooping Cough were circulated in the affected districts.

It is to be noticed that both Measles and Whooping Cough were most prevalent and most fatal amongst children under 5 years of age, and they were most prevalent in the Infants' Departments of the Public Elementary Schools, re-emphasising the well-known fact that these diseases are most common and most fatal amongst children under 5 years of age, and that our Elementary Schools—the Infants' departments in particular—are, unfortunately, but undoubtedly, the chief medium of the spread of the contagion.

The following Elementary Schools were closed because of the prevalence of Measles :—

Castlegate Girls' and Infants' School, from November 14th, 1904, to January 9th, 1905. (Scarlet Fever was also prevalent there.)

Scarcroft Infants' School, from November 18th, 1904, to January 9th, 1905.

Priory Street Infants' School, from November 18th, 1904, to January 9th, 1905.

Fishergate Infants' School, from November 18th, 1904, to January 9th, 1905.

English Martyrs' Church School, from November 18th, 1904, to January 9th, 1905.

Fishergate Council School (mixed), from December 15th, 1904, to January 9th, 1905.



# THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE K.  
YORK EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1884.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACTS, 1889 & 1899.

CASES NOTIFIED TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY IN EACH YEAR, 1894—1904, WITH ATTACK-RATES  
PER 1,000 LIVING OF WHOLE POPULATION.

DISEASE.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Typhoid Fever ... ..	95	180	101	106	132	134	244	121	56	52	100
Ditto (Attack-rate) ...	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.65	1.23
Scarlet Fever ... ..	108	138	194	270	364	200	325	262	279	287	636
Ditto (Attack-rate) ...	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.8	2.6	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	7.8
Diphtheria ... ..	22	33	20	36	14	28	17	40	32	38	63
Membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	3	6	2	4	4	10	3	2	3	4
Small-pox ... ..	3	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	3	27	15
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	44	64	36	48

By “Attack-rate” is meant the number of persons attacked per 1,000 of the population.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE III.

CITY OF YORK.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases notified in each former Sub-Registration District:—			Number of cases removed to Hospitals from each former Sub-Registration District:—			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bootham.	Micklelegate.	Walmgate.	Bootham.	Micklelegate.	Walmgate.	Totals
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards							
Small-pox	15	0	1	0	6	8	2	1	12	2	1	12	15	
Cholera	0	0	17	28	6	12	8	29	26	1	1	0	2	
Diphtheria	63	0	3	4	4	26	8	17	23	61	69	166	296	
Membranous Croup	48	6	170	326	80	46	146	176	314					
Erysipelas	636	14	170	326	80	46	146	176	314					
Scarlet Fever	0	0	2	28	30	38	21	26	53	{ 5	8	14	27	
Typhus Fever	100	0	2	28	30	38	21	26	53	{ *6	*7	*18	*31	
Enteric Fever														
Relapsing Fever	0													
Continued Fever	0						1	0	3					
Puerperal Fever	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0						
Plague	0													
*Chickenpox	339	23	155	159	1	1	24	207	108	1	0	0	1	
Totals	1205	43	348	545	127	135	210	456	539	76	86	210	372	

The Isolation Hospital and the Smallpox Hospital ("the Bungalow") are both situated in Flaxton Rural District. The Workhouse is in Bootham District. \* These cases of Enteric Fever were received into York County Hospital (General Hospital).

## SCARLATINA (SCARLET FEVER).

The year was remarkable for the very extensive outbreak of Scarlet Fever, which persisted practically throughout the whole year, appeared to defy suppression, and was, so far as I know, unprecedented in York, in extent and persistence. The total number of cases notified in the last quarter of the year exactly equalled that for the whole of the year 1903.

During the year 636 cases were notified, 296 of which were received into the Fever Hospital (see Table III.), or 46.5 per cent.

There were 31 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0.38 per 1,000 (38 per 100,000) living, as compared with the average 0.07 for the years 1894—1903, and 0.12 for the 76 Great Towns. The case mortality was unusually high, 4.87 per cent., the disease being of severer type than in recent years.

### SCARLET FEVER, 1894—1904.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of total cases removed to Hospital.
1894	108	1.5	2	0.028	1.85	17	15.7
1895	138	1.9	4	0.056	2.90	32	23.2
1896	194	2.6	6	0.082	3.10	62	31.9
1897	270	3.6	1	0.013	0.37	96	35.5
1898	364	4.8	8	0.107	2.20	133	36.5
1899	200	2.6	4	0.052	2.00	105	52.5
1900	325	4.2	8	0.104	2.46	167	51.3
1901	262	3.3	7	0.089	2.67	128	48.8
1902	279	3.5	6	0.075	2.15	137	49.1
1903	287	3.5	13	0.162	4.52	172	59.5
1904	636	7.8	31	0.38	4.87	296	46.5

The occurrence of Scarlet Fever was distributed through the year as follows :—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
Bootham District ...	16	33	41	56	146
Micklegate District	31	31	37	77	176
Walmgate District	29	54	77	154	314
	76	118	155	287	636



In November I reported to the Health Committee on the epidemic as follows :—

“During the past few weeks the prevalence of Scarlet Fever has increased to an extent which justifies the use of the term “Epidemic.” This disease is always more prevalent in the autumn than in any other time of the year, but the present outbreak is in excess of the usual autumn prevalence; and for three or four weeks past the Scarlet Fever Wards at the Fever Hospital have been so full that we have only been able to receive the most urgently situated cases into Hospital.

There are probably several factors concerned in the present epidemic prevalence of the disease. Although there have been many severe cases, yet I believe that the disease is largely of mild type, and thus numerous cases pass by unrecognised and without medical attendance. Cases of Scarlet Fever are also passed over as Measles by persons who either cannot afford or will not take the trouble to obtain medical attendance.

Such people do not exercise proper isolation, therefore the disease spreads to neighbours and others.

We have not yet been able to provide sufficient accommodation at the Fever Hospital as the Committee know, and to have to leave some of the cases at home is very unsatisfactory, as numerous persons will not or cannot isolate properly. As far as possible, we have removed into Hospital those cases where isolation was absolutely impossible.

As I have said before, there is great need for special medical supervision of the children attending our Elementary Schools. I intend to present a scheme to the Committee at an early date.

I have again and again cordially acknowledged the great help which we have received from Head-masters and Head-mistresses of our Schools, and I have also very much pleasure in testifying to the zealous co-operation of the Secretary of the Education Committee, but now and again recently we have feared that by some oversight children who have had Scarlet Fever, or were suspects, have been re-admitted to School before receipt of a medical certificate or a certificate from me, and I have written to the Secretary urging that the most careful attention should be given to this matter, and that no child absent with suspicious symptoms should be re-admitted to School without a medical certificate. This is a reasonable requirement, as free medical attendance at the Dispensary is within the reach of the poorer classes.

Again, some people, at the present time, appear to be too poor to cleanse the house properly after cases of infectious disease. We carry out all chemical and steam disinfection, which they cannot do, but all cleansing operations—stripping of wall-paper, limewashing, &c.—we order them to carry out, and we have recently experienced some difficulty in getting this done.

I am one of numerous Medical Officers of Health who are becoming convinced, by experience, that there are other influences at work in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, which can only be conjectural until the bacteriologists have cleared up the present very indefinite knowledge as to the identity and life history of the germ or germs of Scarlet Fever.

Measles is also becoming prevalent again. Both Measles and Scarlet Fever, it is well known, tend to recur from four to six years, and to spread rapidly amongst all susceptible young children. The cyclic outbreak of Measles last winter will probably affect us again this winter and then die out for three or four years to come. Cycles of Scarlet Fever are not uncommon every five or six years, and I believe we are now experiencing one of these cycles of that disease, which has not been so prevalent in the City since the winter of 1898.

As the Committee know, we have power to exclude all infected children from Day-school attendance, but it is a singular anomaly that we have no power to exclude children from Sunday-school attendance, and it is a fact, incredible as it may appear, that although children in infected houses are forbidden to go to Day-school, the thoughtless parents will send them to Sunday-school, Band of Hope meetings, and children's entertainments, with a want of reasoning which is sometimes perfectly amazing, even to us, accustomed as we are to the ignorance and thoughtlessness of many of the people. The only thing which we can do is to inform Sunday-school Superintendents and advise them to exclude children from affected houses from Sunday-school, and, of course, we instruct the parents not to send them to such schools.

In response to my request, the Secretary of the Education Committee issued the following Circular to Head-masters and Head-mistresses of Schools :—

“Dear Sir or Madam,

In compliance with an urgent request by the Medical Officer of Health, I am to direct that no child who has been at the Fever Hospital shall be re-admitted to school until the receipt of a certificate, from the Medical Officer of Health, stating that the child may be re-admitted.

Further, that no child be re-admitted to school from a house where there has been a known case of Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria until the receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health or a medical practitioner, that the child may be re-admitted. Should the certificate not arrive, within what appears to be a reasonable time, the Head-Teacher should write direct to the Medical Officer.

I am further to direct that cases of absence due to measles, whooping cough, or of illness suspected to be of a serious character, should not be re-admitted without a certificate from a medical practitioner. As you are aware, free medical attendance is available in York for people too poor to pay for it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. G. RUSHWORTH, Secretary.”



**There were two or three incidents of the Scarlet Fever epidemic which call for special comment :—**

(1) In the Spring of the year an extensive outbreak of the disease occurred amongst the employees of a large factory in the City. The firm engaged a medical practitioner specially to look after suspects and contacts amongst their employees, and in every way possible, and at considerable trouble and cost, helped to suppress the outbreak, the origin of which defied discovery, although searching enquiry was made.

(2) At the end of October, a sudden outbreak of nine cases occurred in the Clifton District, entirely amongst *adults, and in better class homes*, such as are rarely invaded by this disease.

Every line of enquiry was followed up, but no other common origin of such an unique outbreak could be discovered except one, viz.:— That all the patients were accustomed to drink raw milk, and that all obtained their supply from the same milk-dealer, whose reputation had been excellent.

Full investigation failed to discover any other source of infection through the milk than that of a labourer, two of whose children were convalescent from attacks of Scarlet fever, and who had not cleansed his house properly after the infection, according to our printed instructions. This man had been employed on the said milk-farm for about a week prior to the outbreak, his employer being ignorant of the man's home circumstances. He was not supposed to have anything to do with the milk or milking, and he and others on the farm denied that he had, but his home conditions, and connection with the farm, taken together with the very uncommon features of the outbreak (its simultaneousness, the class of patients, and the common milk-supply), made the milk supply an extremely suspicious circumstance. Although the milk dealer's custom was an extensive one, and the number of persons known to be attacked very few, yet, under all the circumstances, I cannot think that the relationship was a mere coincidence; but proof seemed impossible.

Upon realising what the possible source of infection was, the labourer's employment on the farm was at once stopped, measures were taken to enforce the cleansing of his house, and raw-milk consumers were advised to boil the milk before use.

The outbreak then ceased.

Presuming that the milk supply was infected, the reason why so few persons were attacked is somewhat difficult to explain, but many of the customers were known to boil or sterilise their milk before use, and many adults do not drink raw milk. It is probable, also, that only some small portion of the milk supply was infected.



(3) During the autumn, Scarlet fever became quite epidemic and appeared to defy suppression; the weekly totals of notifications being as high in some weeks as 21, 25, 28, 42, and 46. In November, the prevalence of the disease became so extensive and persistent in the Layerthorpe district, and in Bilton Street School, that on November 18th the whole of the school was closed until January 9th, 1905.

During the Christmas holidays the whole epidemic rapidly subsided.

The following special measures of prevention were adopted during the year, in addition to those already mentioned :—

(1) Copies of the leaflet on the character and prevention of Scarlet Fever, published in 1900, were distributed to every affected household, to contacts, and even to whole streets.

(2) New leaflets on isolation and disinfection were issued to every affected household.

(3) Numerous school “suspects” were investigated.

(4) Intimations *re* infected books were sent to the Free and other Libraries.

(5) Advice notes were sent to Superintendents of Sunday Schools and Bands of Hope.

(6) Thorough disinfection of affected houses and persons was strictly enforced.

(7) Cases leaving the Fever Hospital were excluded from School attendance for at least a month after leaving Hospital.

(8) And the parents were given the following note of advice :—

## YORK CORPORATION FEVER HOSPITAL.

### TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, HOUSEHOLDERS.

*Instructions and advice regarding your child returning home convalescent after Scarlet Fever.*

Please take Notice :—

Don't send your child ..... to School again until .. .. .

The child will not be re-admitted to school, even if you send it there, until the above date.

Please keep this note and show it to the School Officer if he calls.

The other children of your household may go to school,

In the meantime, send the child out into the open air, as much as possible, according to the weather. Send it into the country, if possible, for a good holiday.

Keep it warmly clothed, and protect it from getting cold.

If a "running" of the nose or ears comes on, or a soreness of the nose or other part occurs, consult your doctor about it at once, or else chronic deafness, etc., may result.

You must not send the child to school with any discharges or sore places.

It would be healthier for the child if it could sleep in a separate bed for the next four or five weeks.

EDMUND M. SMITH, M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

(9) Cases of Diphtheria were excluded from school for at least three months, unless specially ordered otherwise.

#### **Hospital Isolation:—**

Sixty-one cases were received into the City Fever Hospital from Bootham Sub-Registration District, 69 from Micklegate District, and 166 from Walmgate District; Total, 296.

Of the 296 cases received into the Fever Hospital, 5 afterwards proved to be doubtful cases. They were isolated, kept under observation for about four weeks, and then returned home, after disinfectant baths, &c. Two notifications were positively withdrawn by the certifying practitioners.

The total number of probable "return" cases in the City in 1904 was 14, being nearly 2.2 per cent. of total cases of Scarlet Fever notified, or 4.0 per cent. of total City cases received into Hospital; our average in previous years was about 3 per cent.

The 273 primary cases removed to Hospital were followed by 40 secondary cases in the same homes (i.e., 14.6 per cent. of total primary cases removed); 23 of these secondary cases were removed to Hospital.

The 253 primary cases retained at home in the City gave rise to 87 secondary cases in the same homes, or 34.3 per cent. of the total primary cases retained at home.

At least 84 cases could not be received into Hospital for want of accommodation.

Of the 19 City cases of Scarlet Fever which died in the Fever Hospital, 8 were due to malignant Scarlatina,

2 to accompanying Meningitis,  
 3 to           ,,       Bronchitis,  
 2 to           ,,       Pneumonia,  
 2 to           ,,       Tuberculosis of Lungs,  
 1 to           ,,       Diphtheria,  
 1 to           ,,       Tubercular Meningitis.

### **Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.**

Cases notified in 1897 ... 36; deaths, 5, or 13·8 per cent. of cases.

,,	,,	1898	...	14;	,,	2, or 14·3	,,	,,
,,	,,	1899	...	28;	,,	4, or 14·3	,,	,,
,,	,,	1900	...	19;	,,	6, or 31·6	,,	,,
,,	,,	1901	...	40;	,,	3, or 7·5	,,	,,
,,	,,	1902	...	32;	,,	7, or 22·0	,,	,,
,,	,,	1903	...	28;	,,	9, or 23·7	,,	,,
,,	,,	<b>1904</b>	...	<b>63;</b>	,,	<b>14, or 22·2</b>	,,	,,

The death-rate was 0.17 as compared with 0.11 in 1903, 0.06 for the ten years, 1894—1903, and 0.19 for the 76 Great Towns.

The cases notified in 1904 were distributed as follows:—

Quarters of the Year.			Districts.		Ages.		
1st Quarter	...	11 cases	Bootham	... 8 cases	0—1	...	0
2nd   ,,	...	16   ,,	Micklegate	29   ,,	1—5	...	17
3rd   ,,	...	11   ,,	Walmgate	26   ,,	5—15	...	28
4th   ,,	...	25   ,,			15—25	...	6
					25—65	...	12
					65 and over	...	0

No cases were notified during the year as Membranous Croup.

Two of the cases were received into the Fever Hospital, three into the County Hospital, and 58 cases were treated at home; of the 63 cases 9 were secondary to others, and at least 3 proved to be doubtful as to being true Diphtheria.



Of the children attacked by the disease,  
 26 primary cases were under the age of 8 years,  
 5 secondary cases were under the age of 8 years, and  
 12 were primary cases at ages 8 to 14 years.

—  
 43—Total Children.  
 —

Of the 26 primary cases under the age of 8 years,  
 20 attended Infant Schools,  
 6 did not attend School.

At 19 of the houses affected there were marked sanitary defects (foul privy or defective drainage, &c.)

The Infant Schools affected numbered twelve, only one school having more than three cases in the year, viz., Scarcroft, which had six.

The 12 cases at ages 8—14 years were distributed amongst 10 Schools, and at 8 of the houses affected there were marked sanitary defects.

I mention these facts because, whilst it is undoubtedly true that Diphtheria unfortunately spreads direct from child to child in the schools, yet there is a tendency at the present time to exaggerate that point to the exclusion of other media of contagion. I am quite convinced that numerous cases of Diphtheria are intimately related to conditions of polluted soil and air,—polluted by foul midden privies, defective drainage, defective sinks, waste-pipes, &c.

#### **Defective Sanitary Conditions:—**

Of the 52 separate houses in which cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year,—

There were foul midden-privies at	23	houses,
Defects of drainage at	17	„
Foul and defective sinks at	6	„
Defective yard pavements at	5	„
Filthy conditions of the house at	1	„
A foul urinal near	1	„
Foul sewer ventilators near	2	„
A foul back road at	1	„
No defects whatever at	18	„

The Milk supply of the 63 cases was distributed amongst 32 dealers keeping cows, and 9 retail purveyors.

There was no common factor in the employments of the 19 Adults affected with Diphtheria. Three of them were secondary cases (two in one house), and at 10 of the 16 houses affected by adult cases there were marked sanitary defects.

### ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1904, 100 cases of Enteric (Typhoid) Fever were notified. Of these, 11 afterwards proved not to be Typhoid Fever—one proving to be Cystitis, one Gastritis, one Acute Nephritis, one Rheumatic Arthritis, three Enteritis, three Influenza, and one Septicæmia.

Of the remaining 89 cases 14 died—6 at their own homes, 4 at the Corporation Fever Hospital, 3 at the County Hospital, and one at the Workhouse.

The death-rate from Typhoid Fever in 1904 was 0.17 per 1,000 living, or 15.7 per cent. of the 89 nett total of cases.

The average death-rate for the ten years, 1894—1903, in York, was 0.22 per 1,000 living, and the average for the 76 Great Towns in 1904 was 0.10.

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population in York was 1.23, as compared with 0.58 in 1903, 0.7 in 1902, 1.5 in 1901, and 3.2 in 1900.

It will be observed that, although the number of Typhoid cases in 1904 was not as high as in 1901, 1900, and previous years, yet there was a marked increase as compared with 1903 and 1902, which were cooler summers with a good rainfall. The summer of 1904 was much warmer and drier, and therefore we had evidence that there are latent sources of enteric fever in long polluted soil and ashpits yet remaining in the City, the evil influences of which can only be conquered through coming years by steady and persevering sanitary work.

The following are the statistics for the previous seven years :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.
1897	106	20	18.8	0.29
1898	132	17	12.8	0.22
1899	134	26	19.4	0.34
1900	244	38	15.5	0.49
1901	121	15	12.4	0.19
1902	56 nett	12	21.4	0.15
1903	47 nett	5	10.6	0.06
<b>1904</b>	<b>89 nett</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.17</b>

During the first half of the year 1904 (January 1st to June 30th), there were notified 16 cases; during the second half of the year (July 1st to December 31st), 84 cases.

The age-distribution for the year was as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Case—Mortality per cent.
Under 5 years of age ...	2	0	0·0
5—15 „ ...	28	1	3·6
15—25 „ ...	30	3	10·0
25—65 „ ...	38	9	23·7
65 years of age and upwards	2	1	50·0

There were 14 Secondary Cases, three of which occurred in one house and family in Walmgate District (Faber Street, Hallfield Road). These were apparently due to personal infection, as were probably some of the other secondary cases.

Eight cases (9 per cent.) would appear to have contracted the disease outside the City, having being resident or visiting elsewhere prior to the incubation period of the disease.

Cases Notified during each month and quarter of the Year:—

January	...	2	}	8 during the Quarter.	
February	...	4			
March	...	2			
April	...	2	}	8 ditto.	
May	...	1			
June	...	5			
July	...	4	}	42 ditto.	
August	...	12			
September	...	26			
October	...	23	}	42 ditto.	
November	...	10			
December	...	9			
		<hr/>			
		100			

Number of Cases notified in 3rd and 4th quarters:—

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
Third quarter ...	10	18	14
Fourth quarter	7	5	30



The 81 cases which originated in York were distributed amongst 69 houses.

Of these 69 houses, 34 possessed *Privy-Middens* (24 of which were abolished) and 35 *Water-Closets*.

Of the 35 *Water-Closet Houses*, the drainage was defective at 10.

Full investigation was made in order to discover the possible origin of each case. The consumption of shell-fish and ice-creams was inquired into, with little but negative result. Very few persons amongst the working-classes in York appear to consume shell-fish, and it is difficult to gain reliable information about the consumption of ice-cream by children at any particular time. In only very few cases of typhoid fever last year was there any history of consumption of ice-creams; and of oysters almost none.

Ice-cream makers and dealers were kept under supervision (See Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at end of this Report).

In some cases enquiry was made as to the conditions of the patient's workplace, and in three cases last year serious defects of drainage at the place of employment were discovered; they were remedied forthwith.

The milk-supply of the typhoid cases was distributed amongst 32 Milk-dealers (Cow-keepers), and 22 retail Purveyors, and at no time during the year was the public milk-supply suspected in connection with the causation of the disease.

Neither was the City water-supply reasonably suspected.

The rural districts surrounding the City are known to contain some polluted surface wells, and sometimes it is probable that cyclists and others visiting those districts have become infected directly or indirectly by drinking thereof.

The following tables set forth the chief facts about the affected streets, courts, and districts, and their sanitary condition.

A few notes thereon will be of interest:—

#### **Bootham (Former) Registration Sub-District:—**

The great improvement in Newbro' Street District—formerly one of our most infected districts—will be observed with satisfaction.

Four of the cases in this district most probably originated out of York; two of the York homes where they were laid ill had water-closets and two had privy-middens. Four privy-middens in the Bootham District were so foul that they were abolished by order, and water-

closets substituted. Two houses with water-closets had defective drainage; one had a very defective yard pavement; one was a very filthy house. Three houses with privy-middens had defective drainage. All these defects were duly remedied.

**Micklegate (Former) Registration Sub-District :—**

Here one case, at a water-closet house, originated out of York;

3 houses with water-closets had defective drainage;

6 houses with privy-middens had defective drainage;

7 foul privy-middens were abolished and substituted by water-closets.

The Nunnery Lane and Bishopthorpe Road Districts showed that they were not yet free of old pollutions.

**Walmgate (Former) Registration Sub-District !—**

At 3 of the water-closet houses affected in this district the patient contracted the disease outside the City.

Of the 15 privy-middens, 13 were so foul that they were converted into water-closets.

Four houses were unfit for human habitation, and are under consideration for alteration.

In two cases the patient's workshop was found to have defective drainage.

Of the 23 Water-Closet Houses, 5 had defective drainage.

At one house in Hallfield Road three secondary cases occurred, due to personal infection probably.

The most remarkable outbreak in this district occurred in Haymarket District; 11 cases in 8 houses, 3 being in Brunswick Terrace, 1 in Brunswick Row, and 7 in the square known as the Haymarket. Special investigation was made, but no common source of infection was discovered; three foul privy-middens were abolished, and two defective drains repaired.

# BOOTHAM DISTRICT.

Street or Neighbourhood.	Total Cases.	Second-ary Cases (included in Total)	Cases which originated out of York.	Total Houses Affected.	Houses with Privy-middens.	Houses with Water Closets.	Houses with Defective Drainage.	Houses with very Defective Yard Pavements.	Remarks.
Newboro' Street ....	3	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	One of the houses in Newboro', Street was very filthy.
Upper Newboro' Street ....	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	
Shipton Street ....	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	
Bootham ....	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	f.—Signifies that a privy-midden was so foul that it was abolished.
St. Mary's ....	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
Clayton Street, Marygate Estate ....	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Groves District, part of ....	4	—	—	4	2f	2	2	4	
Union Terrace ....	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Haxby Road, Streets off ....	3	—	1	3	2ff	1	—	—	
Central District (Guildhall Ward) ....	2	—	—	2	1f	1	1	—	
Totals ...	19	1	4	18	8	10	5	4	



# MICKLEGATE DISTRICT.

Street or Neighbourhood.	Total Cases.	Second-ary Cases (included in Total).	Cases which originated out of York.	Total Houses Affected.	Houses with Privy-middens.	Houses with Water Closets.	Houses with Defective Drainage.	Houses with very Defective Yard Pavements.	Remarks.
Micklegate ....	I	—	—	I	—	*I	I	—	*Foul privy near, also workshop drainage very defective.
Skeldergate ...	I	—	—	I	—	I	I	—	
North Street ....	I	—	—	I	—	I	—	—	
Leeman Road District ....	3	I	—	2	I	I	I	—	(f = a privy-midden so foul that it was abolished.)
Holgate Road District ....	3	I	—	2	If	I	I	—	
Scarcroft Road District ....	I	—	—	I	If	—	—	—	
Bishopthorpe Road District	4	—	I	4	If	3	2	—	One household in Nunnery Lane complained strongly of a foul sewer ventilator.
Nunnery Lane, Streets off	6	—	—	6	6fff	—	3	I	
Bishophill ....	2	—	—	2	2f	—	—	—	
Totals ...	22	2	I	20	12	8	9	I	

WALMGATE DISTRICT.

Street or Neighbourhood.	Total Cases.	Secondary Cases (included in Total).	Cases which originated out of York.	Total Houses Affected.	Houses with Privy Middens.	Houses with Water Closets.	Houses with Defective Drainage.	Houses with very Defective Yard Pavements.	Remarks.
Walmgate, Hurst's Yard ....	*1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	*Drainage at patient's workshop was found to be defective. (f=a Privy so foul that it was abolished.)
George Street, (Mill Street)	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Lawrence St., (Regent St.)	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Heworth (John Street) ....	1	—	—	1	If	—	—	—	
Speculation Street, Navigation Road ....	3	1	—	2	If	1	—	1	
Fishergate, Streets off ....	5	1	—	4	2ff	2	—	—	
Layerthorpe, Streets off ....	7	3	—	4	3ff	1	—	—	
Groves, Part of ....	2	—	—	2	2ff	—	—	—	
Heslington Road District....	*5	—	1	5	2f	3	1	—	*Drainage at one patient's workshop defective. } Houses dilapidated and insanitary. } One house very filthy.
Haymarket District ....	11	3	2	8	3ff	5	2	—	
Hungate, Bradley's Buildings ....	4	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	
Hungate, other Streets and Yards ...	7	—	—	7	1	6	2	—	
Totals ....	48	10	3	38	15	23	6	3	

### **Special Preventive Measures Re Typhoid Fever.**

1. Twenty-seven cases were removed to the Corporation Fever Hospital, 31 were received into the County Hospital (General Infirmary) as free patients, two were ill at the Union Workhouse. Forty cases were nursed at home.

2. The special pails for the collection and removal of the excreta of typhoid cases, purchased in August, 1900, served all the cases of 1904 which were not sent into Hospital. They served 52 cases, and largely prevented, therefore, the specific pollution of 52 privies or house drains. The pails were sent out containing carbolised fluid; and the excretal contents were buried in pits, away from houses, mixed with lime and earth. I feel sure that this special system is doing a valuable preventive work, as it is of the highest importance that, as far as possible, privy-middens, and house drains which may be defective, should not be infected.

3. The work of abolition of infected and foul midden-privies continues steadily. All defects of drainage, yard pavements, sewer ventilators, street gullies, &c., were duly remedied.

### **SMALL-POX.**

The very extensive epidemic of Small-pox which commenced in London in the winter of 1900—1901, extended into the provinces in 1902, attacked York at Christmas, 1902, and swept over the provinces during the year 1903, still persisted, though somewhat abated, during the year 1904.

The total number of cases notified in England and Wales, including London, during the year 1903, was, according to the Local Government Board's Weekly Returns, 9,106, of which 2,124 occurred in the West Riding, and 27 in the City of York.

The total number of cases, notified in England and Wales, including London, during the year 1904 was 5,811, of which 2,503 occurred in the West Riding, and 15 in the City of York. The increase in the total for the West Riding in 1904, as compared with the total in 1903, was due to the extensive outbreak in Dewsbury and District in the latter part of the year.

The appended table indicates the progress of the epidemic in the West Riding, and in England and Wales, as a whole, during the year 1904.



The cases, which have appeared in the City of York since the epidemic began, occurred as follows :—

In December, 1902	...	...	...	2 cases.	1 death.
January 1st to December 31st, 1903	...	27	„	5 deaths.	
January 1st to March 15th, 1904	...	10	„	1 death.	
During remainder of year 1904 ..	...	5	„	0 „	
		—		—	
Totals during whole of epidemic	...	44		7	
		—		—	

The cases were distributed in the Sub-Registration Districts as follows :—

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Totals.
In 1902	...	...	...	...
In 1903	...	...	...	...
In 1904 (to March 15th)	...	...	...	...
In 1904 (remainder of year)	...	...	...	...
				—
				44
				—

\* Including 8 cases in the Workhouse.

All the cases were received into the York City Small-pox Hospital (the Bungalow).

The death-rate from Small-pox for the whole City in the year 1904 was 0.01 per 1,000 living (or 6.6 per cent. of cases), as compared with the average 0.01 for the years 1894—1903, 0.01 for the 76 Great Towns, and 0.06 for the year 1903.

#### **Chicken-pox:—**

In January, 1903, *Chicken-pox* was added to the list of diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts, 1889 and 1899, with the consent of the Local Government Board, for a period of six months. This Order was renewed in July, 1903, again on February 1st, and on December 16th, 1904.

Three hundred and thirty-nine cases of Chicken-pox were notified by Medical Practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1904. This was a highly satisfactory result from a notification point of view. None of the cases of Small-pox received into the Bungalow proved to be Chicken-pox. The disease was very prevalent during the second quarter of the year, especially in Priory Street, Cherry Street, and Bright Street Infant Schools, but none of them were closed on account thereof.

Ninety-two notifications were received during the first quarter of the year (44 in Micklegate and 46 in Walmgate Districts); 195 in the 2nd quarter (145 in Micklegate and 41 in Walmgate Districts); 21 in the third quarter, and 31 in the fourth. There were only 24 cases in Bootham District in the whole year.

NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL-POX NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1904.

DISTRICTS.	Five weeks ending 30th January.	Four weeks ending 27th February.	Four weeks ending 26th March.	Five weeks ending 30th April.	Four weeks ending 28th May.	Four weeks ending 25th June.	Five weeks ending 30th July.	Four weeks ending 27th August.	Four weeks ending 24th September.	Five weeks ending 29th October.	Four weeks ending 26th November.	Five weeks ending 31st December.	TOTAL FOR YEAR, 1904.
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	62	46	104	154	149	125	112	113	318	569	425	326	2503
CITY OF YORK	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	15
ALL ENGLAND AND WALES, INCLUDING LONDON, YORK, AND WEST RIDING	396	412	588	890	511	483	464	268	402	507	351	539	5811

## NOTES OF THE YORK SMALL-POX CASES IN 1904.

As the ten cases which occurred between January 1st and March 15th were contacts of cases in December, 1903, and were detailed in my Annual Report for 1903, there is no need to review them again here.

The following are notes of the subsequent cases which occurred during the year :—

CASES 11 and 12.—D.T. and E.T.—On Friday, July 26th, two cases of Small-pox were removed from Rose Street, Haxby Road, in early stages of the disease. The patients were father and daughter; the father, aged 58, bearing two faint vaccination scars of infancy; the daughter, aged 17, a bookbinder, totally unvaccinated.

It was then discovered that two unrecognised cases had already occurred in the same house and family, and that the house had been infected three weeks—one daughter during that period going from the infected house to work at a dressmaker's on the opposite side of the street, and the other daughter, the present patient, going to work as a bookbinder with a well-known firm in the City.

These two unrecognised cases were a son, aged 13, and his mother.

The son had been, during the previous two months, to Canada, with his father and sister (the two present patients), seeking work. For three weeks they worked in a cotton factory at Valleyfield, Province of Quebec. From what they said Small-pox appeared to have been prevalent at Valleyfield when they were there, for the son commenced to be ill there, but they did not consult a doctor.

Being dissatisfied with their luck, they all three returned home, arrived at Liverpool per Allan Line s.s. *Tunisian* on the morning of July 10th, and travelled to York by train the same afternoon.

I made repeated inquiries, and found that this boy travelled from Canada with the disease undoubtedly upon him on board ship. He did not consult the ship-surgeon, and his case was never discovered or noticed, although he had three or four or more pocks on his face. The ship-surgeon was reprimanded by the Liverpool authorities for the oversight.

No doctor was consulted in York upon arrival, and the son gave the disease to his mother; she had four very good vaccination scars, and had a very mild attack, only half-a-dozen pocks at the most.

Then followed the father and daughter. When they were discovered, the son and mother were quite free of the disease again, and only required disinfection of person and clothing.



The house was at once put into quarantine and thoroughly disinfected, and the mother and the five children, who had never been vaccinated, were now vaccinated.

There were 9 contacts in Rose Street,  
           8 contacts through dresses made at the dressmakers,  
       13 at shopkeepers' premises in York,  
       1 an ex-lodger, removed to Bolton, and  
       32 at the bookbinder's premises.

All the affected premises were disinfected.

About 45 contacts got re-vaccinated and disinfected.

I reported the facts to the Medical Officers of Health of Liverpool and Bolton, the Manager of the Allan Line, Liverpool; and to the Medical Officer of Health at Valleyfield.

The cases proved to be moderate in severity, and of the discrete type. Marvellous to relate, there were no secondary cases.

CASE 13.—J.B.—On Friday morning, October 7th, I was informed that a case of Small-pox had appeared in the Out-patients' Room of the York County Hospital, where he had been present about three-quarters of an hour.

I at once saw the patient, and he was then removed to the Bungalow.

The names and addresses of contacts in the Out-Patients' Room were sent to the Public Vaccinator, and the rooms closed until disinfected.

The patient was a lad, aged 17, a member of a family residing in Speculation Street, Navigation Road.

For some months he had been travelling about the country with "Watson's" swing-boats, shooting-galleries, and "Aunt Sallies," at the various fairs. They had been at Beverley during the week ending October 5th.

The lad sickened at Beverley on Sunday, October 2nd, and came to York on Tuesday the 4th. The eruption appeared during the night of the 6th, and was well marked when he appeared at the County Hospital on the 7th.

He had been paid off by the show-people, and sent home because he was poorly.

Previous to being at Beverley he was at South Kirkby Feast a week, and prior to that was at Wakefield a fortnight, and Sandal a week before that, with Watson's shows.

There were eight contacts at his own home, all of whom were re-vaccinated and disinfected.

There were 41 contacts at the County Hospital,  
 35 of whom submitted to re-vaccination.  
 14 indirect contacts, i.e., relatives or friends of contacts, were also re-vaccinated.

There was quite an eager demand for vaccination and re-vaccination.

Leaflets on Small-pox and Vaccination were delivered to all the contacts, and to the neighbours in Speculation Street district.

I communicated with the Medical Officers of Health of Beverley, Hull, South Kirkby, Wakefield, and Sandal about the case.

It appeared to be quite clear that the patient contracted the disease at Wakefield, which is in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury, in which district over three hundred cases of Small-pox occurred during the month of September.

The lad had three small marks of infantile vaccination, and his case, though a well-marked one, proved to be of abortive type. There were no secondary cases.

CASE 14.—J.D., aged 42.—On October 18th, removed from Burton's Common Lodging House, Rosemary Place, Walmgate; the patient was a painter, who was tramping seeking work.

He had tramped from Huddersfield, through various places in the West Riding, and through Market Weighton to Hull, left Hull for York sickening, stayed at Market Weighton *en route* one night, and had only been in Rosemary Place one night when he applied to the acting Poor Law Medical Officer, through the Relieving Officer.

The case was fortunately in an early stage. There were twenty-nine contacts at the Lodging House, twelve of whom submitted to re-vaccination. The Lodging House was thoroughly disinfected, and no further cases followed.

He had two good marks of infantile vaccination, and his case proved a mild one.

CASE 15.—E.J.P.—On October 22nd, removed from Poplar Street, Poppleton Road.

The patient, aged 40, a labourer working for the York Corporation at the new Cattle Market. We failed to trace the origin of the case. I can only surmise that he must have met with some infected person passing through the City, as yet undiscovered.



There were seven contacts, all of whom were re-vaccinated. The patient had two good marks of infantile vaccination, and had a moderate discrete attack. As the patient had been at home from the very beginning of his illness, no one amongst his fellow-workers had been infected. No secondary cases occurred.

The above-mentioned five cases cost the City, in nursing, compensation, &c., about £60.

**The measures of suppression and prevention carried out during the year, were practically the same as during the outbreak in 1903, viz.:—prompt isolation of cases in Hospital, thorough disinfection, supervision of contacts, vaccination, and re-vaccination.**

During the outbreak many visits of inquiry to contacts, etc., were paid by myself and Inspectors. We were too busy to keep account of the exact number.

Upon the request of medical practitioners, I also visited and examined numerous suspicious or doubtful cases. The cases in doubt proved to be one or other of the following diseases:—Chicken-pox, Measles, Scabies (Itch), Urticaria, Erythema Herpetiformis.

That York was very fortunate in escaping with so few cases may be inferred from the fact that during the epidemic I received communications from the Medical Officers of Health of Leeds, Sheffield, Scarborough, &c., informing me of tramps and other cases of Small-pox who had fallen ill in their districts, but had passed through York during the incubation period or early stage of the disease, and had stayed in York one or more nights.

At least 20 York citizens were contacts of cases in other districts.

#### **Case at Acomb—Ten City Contacts:—**

On October 16th, I received into the Bungalow a case of Small-pox from Acomb in the Great Ouseburn Rural District. This case had been discovered in a rather advanced stage the previous evening. As the case was in close proximity to the City, and as there were several City contacts, negotiations resulted in my taking the case into the Bungalow, on the understanding that I could not receive any further cases.

The origin of the case was obscure.

Disinfection and re-vaccination were carried out in connection with the City contacts, who numbered at least ten.

The patient, aged 50, had only one small scar of infantile vaccination, and had never been re-vaccinated.

His illness was of severe, semi-confluent type, but he made a good recovery.



**York v. Dewsbury Football Match:—**

At the very height of the extensive Small-pox epidemic in Dewsbury and District the above-named first-class match was fixed to take place, and on October 11th the Chairman of the Health Committee united with me in writing to the Secretary of the York Football Club as follows :—

“Dear Sir,

We understand that the Dewsbury Football Club come to play York Club on the 22nd inst. In view of the facts, that over three hundred cases of Small-pox have occurred in the Dewsbury District in the month of September, and fifty-nine cases last week, and that last Friday a case was imported into York from Wakefield, which had come into contact with over fifty York citizens before he was discovered to have Small-pox, we do strongly urge the York Club to abandon this match, as we are quite sure it would seriously endanger the members of your club and the citizens of York generally.

As you know, the Dewsbury Club will be accompanied by a number of residents from that neighbourhood, possibly a large number, and there may be unrecognised cases of Small-pox or infected persons amongst them who will come into contact with York persons on the ground and in the inns, refreshment houses, &c.

If this match take place, we should be obliged to consider the members of the York team as contacts for eighteen days.

We sincerely hope that the York Club will see their way to accept our advice.”

The Health Committee also appealed to the Northern Rugby League to endeavour to get the match cancelled, but it all failed.

The York Club placed their fear of a fine by the League against the interests of the public health of the City; and the League, with scandalous tyranny, persisted in requiring the match to be played, or a large fine to be paid.

However, the Committee succeeded in getting the North Eastern Railway Company to decline to run any excursion trains from the West Riding on that day, and thus the attendance at the match was limited chiefly to the York public; and their attendance was probably also reduced by the following advertisement, which was published by the Health Committee in a well-circulated newspaper, the “Yorkshire Chronicle,” the day before the match.

## FOOTBALL MATCH—YORK v. DEWSBURY.

Saturday, October 22nd, at the York Ground.

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Over 300 cases of Small-pox occurred in Dewsbury and neighbourhood during September.

115 cases occurred last week, and 59 the week before that.

The citizens of York are hereby warned that there is decided risk in attending this match and very possibly coming into contact with unrecognised cases of Smallpox or other infected persons from Dewsbury and neighbourhood on the ground.

N.B.—Any person suffering from or infected with Small-pox, who exposes himself or his clothes in any street, public place, or conveyance, is liable to a penalty of £5.

EDMUND M. SMITH, M.D. D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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Efforts were made to get the members of the York team re-vaccinated, but these also failed.

All measures to get the match postponed having failed, I applied for the York players' clothes at the close of the match, and they were steam disinfected at the disinfecting station. We also disinfected the dressing-rooms of both teams.

The members of the York team were treated as contacts for 18 days, inquiries about their health being made almost daily.

However, owing no doubt to the absence of excursions from Dewsbury and district, no cases of Small-pox followed in York, so far as we know.

The action and difficulties of the York Corporation in the matter met with widespread public sympathy. Other towns (Leeds, Huddersfield, &c.) had the same fears and difficulties, and were also ignored by the same League.

## CONFERENCE ON THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY VAGRANTS.

At the request of the Health Committee, the Chairman and the Medical Officer of Health attended the Conference on the above subject, held under the auspices of the London County Council, in their Hall, in Spring Gardens, on the 10th of November.

The assembly consisted of 209 representatives; 29 County Councils, 56 County Boroughs, and 26 Metropolitan Boroughs being represented by their Mayor, or by the Chairman of their Health Committee, along with their Medical Officer of Health.



The London County Council, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the City of London Corporation were also represented.

The object of the Conference was to obtain expressions of opinion from the whole country upon this important and difficult subject, and to promote further legislation thereon at an early date.

The Conference was the direct outcome of (a) the recent epidemic of Small-pox, so largely spread by vagrants, (b) the special report on "Small-pox in its relation to vagrancy in England and Wales in 1903," published by Dr. Armstrong, the Medical Officer of Health for Newcastle-on-Tyne, February, 1904.

Mr. Henry Jephson, Chairman of the London County Council Public Health Committee, presided over the Conference, which, after five hours' interesting and energetic deliberations, passed certain resolutions bearing upon measures for the better control of vagrants, especially in their relation to Small-pox.

Copies of the Report of the Conference were obtained for all the members of the York Health Committee.

The following were the principal resolutions adopted by the Conference :—

### **General Measures for the Prevention of the spread of Infectious Disease by Vagrants:—**

1. (a) That this Conference of Urban and Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales recognises the increasing amount of habitual vagrancy as the cause of wide-spread and disastrous consequences to the public health, and is of opinion that much more effective measures than are at present adopted should be taken for preventing the spread of infectious disease by vagrants, and for effectually dealing with this great and growing danger.

(b) That the evil can only be met by conferring further powers upon the local authorities, viz., the sanitary authority, the board of guardians, and the magistracy.

2. That means should be provided for the detention and isolation of any vagrant found wandering in a public place, if reasonably suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

3. That this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable that—

(a) Parliamentary powers should be sought for the compulsory vaccination and re-vaccination of all vagrants unable to produce proof of being sufficiently protected against Small-pox on entering casual



wards or common lodging houses, who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, have been exposed to the infection of Small-pox, and also that sanitary authorities should have power to grant such compensation as they think necessary to persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated at their request who may be prevented on that account from work;

(b) It should be an offence to withhold information or make false statements to the sanitary authority in carrying out its powers with respect to the disease.

5. That the Local Government Board should obtain powers to secure weekly returns of all cases of infectious disease from all central authorities throughout the country, and circulate the same.

7. That this Conference is of opinion that the port sanitary authorities should be authorised to take more stringent precautions to prevent the importation of disease by persons arriving by vessels at the ports who are suffering from Small-pox, or who have been exposed to infection by that disease.

#### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND CASUAL WARDS :—

8. That the local authority should have increased control over common lodging-houses, their keepers, and occupants. Thus the Local Authority should have power :—

(a) to medically examine the inmates.

(b) to detain and isolate persons exposed to infection and to disinfect them and their clothes.

(c) to temporarily close a common lodging-house in whole or in part, compensation to be given to the keeper of the house.

9. That the local authority should have power to order the keeper of a common lodging-house in which there has been infectious disease to refuse fresh admissions for such time as may be required by the authority.

10. That the local authority should be empowered to require medical examination and disinfection of all persons entering casual wards.

11. That the local sanitary authority should have power to require the removal and isolation of any inmate of a casual ward who may reasonably be suspected of being liable to convey infectious disease.

12. That the local authority should have full power to require the cleansing of the person and the disinfection of the clothes of any person in a casual ward, whether infected or exposed to infection.

#### LABOUR BUREAUX :—

13. (a) That the time has arrived when the Local Government Board should promote legislation for the establishment of labour bureaux in the areas of every county council and every county borough council.

#### LABOUR COLONIES :—

15. That the time has arrived when the Local Government Board should promote legislation for the establishment of labour colonies for the compulsory detention of habitual vagrants until they have acquired power to work and self-restraint.

18. That, in order to give practical effect to the foregoing resolutions, this Conference is in favour of uniting with the County Councils Association, the Association of Municipal Corporations, the Association of Metropolitan Borough Councils, the Magistracy, and the Association of Poor Law Unions of England and Wales for the following purposes, viz.—(a) To enlist the sympathy and co-operation of members of Parliament; (b) to appoint representatives to wait on the Local Government Board; (c) to give evidence before the Inter-Departmental Committee of the Government on the Vagrancy Question; (d) to take such other measures as may be thought desirable in support of the resolutions arrived at by the Conference.

That a Committee be appointed to give effect to this resolution.

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#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under this general term or heading are included the following diseases :—Puerperal Pyæmia, Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Sapræmia, Puerperal Pelvic Peritonitis, Puerperal Peri- or Endo-Metritis.

During the year 1904 four cases were notified. There were no deaths.

Since the year 1901 the midwives concerned have been requested to permit their clothing to be disinfected by steam or otherwise, and were advised not to attend any other cases of midwifery for two or three weeks, for the sake of their patients and their own reputation. The midwives have usually consented to disinfection.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows :

Year 1897	...	...	...	...	2 cases.	0 deaths.
„ 1898	...	...	...	...	4 „	3 „
„ 1899	...	...	...	...	4 „	4 „
„ 1900	...	...	...	...	10 „	7 „
„ 1901	...	...	...	...	3 „	4 „
„ 1902	...	...	...	...	2 „	1 „
„ 1903	...	...	...	...	3 „	2 „
„ 1904	...	...	...	...	4 „	0 „

The prevention of this disease is likely to be more completely attained through the Midwives Act of 1902, now coming into operation.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

In 1904, 48 cases were notified { 8 in Bootham District.  
17 in Micklegate „  
23 in Walmgate „

This is about the same number as in previous years (See Table K). Certain measures of disinfection were carried out in each case.

#### OTHER SEPTIC DISEASES.

Under this heading are included :—Phagadœna, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Infective Endocarditis, other allied diseases (Cancrum Oris, Noma, Stomatitis, Phlegmom, Carbuncle, Cellulitis, Gangrene).

In 1904 there were 15 deaths (1 in Bootham, 6 in Micklegate, and 8 in Walmgate District).

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In Table IV. “Obstruction of Intestines” includes :—Hernia, Ileus, Intussusception, Strangulation, Stricture, Volvulus.

“Accidents and Diseases of Parturition” include :—Abortion (Non-Septic), Mania, Convulsions (Nephritis or Uræmia), Thrombosis (White Leg, sudden death in Puerperium), Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, obstetrical operations.



## DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND PLEURISY.

In 1897, 192 were registered, or 2·6 per 1,000 living.

In 1898, 224 were registered, or 3·0 per 1,000 living.

In 1899, 188 were registered, or 2·5 per 1,000 living.

In Table IV., Bronchitis and Pneumonia only are now classed together, i.e., Acute Bronchitis, Chronic Bronchitis, Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia, and Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia; Pleurisy and other diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of Phthisis, from which there are only a very few deaths annually, are now classed amongst "all other causes."

**From Bronchitis and Pneumonia in 1904 there were 163 deaths registered, or 2·0 per 1,000 living, or 12·3 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.**

The figures for these diseases in previous years were as follows :—

In 1900, 242 deaths, or 3·2 per 1,000 living, or 15·4 per cent. of total deaths.

In 1901, 151 deaths, or 1·9 ditto or 11·6 ditto

In 1902, 187 deaths, or 2·3 ditto or 15·3 ditto

In 1903, 204 deaths, or 2·5 ditto or 15·6 ditto

In **1904**, **163** deaths, or **2·0** ditto or **12·3** ditto

The deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis in 1904 occurred as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	59	3rd Quarter	...	15
2nd Quarter	...	46	4th Quarter	...	43

Their distribution in districts and in age-periods is shown in Table IV.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

In view of the great campaign against Tuberculosis, promoted during the past few years, it is satisfactory to be able to record a diminishing death-rate in connection with Phthisis and other tubercular diseases.

### Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lungs.

(Phthisis Pulmonalis or "Consumption" of the Lungs).

In 1904 there were 109 deaths due to Phthisis,  
a death-rate of 1·34 per 1,000 living (134 per 100,000);  
or 8·2 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

They occurred during the year as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	27	3rd Quarter	...	22
2nd Quarter	...	31	4th Quarter	...	29

### Phthisis.—Comparison with Previous Years.

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1000, living.		Death-rate per 100,000, living.		Percentage of Total Number of Deaths from all Diseases.
1897	...	102	...	1.38	...	138	7.5
1898	...	121	...	1.68	...	168	8.6
1899	...	103	...	1.40	...	140	7.8
1900	...	110	...	1.48	...	148	7.0
1901	...	109	...	1.39	...	139	8.4
1902	...	100	...	1.26	...	126	8.2
1903	...	98	...	1.22	...	122	7.5
<b>1904</b>	...	<b>109</b>	...	<b>1.34</b>	...	<b>134</b>	<b>8.2</b>

As Phthisis is often a chronic disease, lasting for years, the yearly totals tend to vary in somewhat erratic manner, as a hot summer or very cold winter may prove fatal to cases which have been suffering from the disease for years. The summer of 1904 having been very warm and the winter cold, the number of deaths from Phthisis in that year was rather higher than in 1903 and 1902, which were cool summers. This difference does not alter the fact of a steadily falling death-rate from this disease during the last few years.

In 1904, 51 deaths, or nearly 47 per cent. of the total deaths from Phthisis, occurred in Walmgate Registration Sub-District; 22 occurred in Bootham District, and 36 in Micklegate District.

The District Death-rates from Phthisis per 1,000 living were as follows :—

Bootham District	...	...	1.04 (104 per 100,000).
Micklegate „	...	...	1.40 (140 per 100,000).
Walmgate „	...	...	1.64 (164 per 100,000).

The occurrence of the cases in streets, courts, etc., will be set forth further on in this section of the report.

### Deaths due to other forms of Tuberculosis.

\* TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS, TUBERCULAR ENTERITIS, TABES MESENTERICA, "ACUTE MILIARY" AND "GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS."

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Per 1,000 living.		Per 100,000 living.		Tubercular Meningitis only ; Number of Deaths.	
1898	...	45	...	0·61	...	61	...	—
1899	..	59	...	0·80	...	80	...	—
1900	...	46	...	0·62	...	62	...	20
1901	...	38	...	0·48	...	48	...	11
1902	...	50	...	0·63	...	63	...	29
1903	...	35	...	0·43	...	43	...	17
<b>1904</b>	...	<b>40</b>	...	<b>0·49</b>	...	<b>49</b>	...	<b>15</b>

### Deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis in 1904.

				Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.				Totals.
Phthisis	...	...	...	22	...	36	...	51	...	109
Tubercular Meningitis	...			3	...	5	...	7	...	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis				1	...	7	...	17	...	25
				26	...	48	...	75	...	149

Total Tuberculosis death-rate per 1,000 living in each district } 1·22 ... 1·86 ... 2·42 ... 1·83

The total of 149 deaths was equivalent to a death-rate of 1·83 per 1,000 living (183 per 100,000), and constituted 11·3 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

Deaths in previous years :—							All forms of Tuberculosis.			
Year.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.		Total.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.				
1898	...	121	...	45	...	166	...	2.29	...	229
1899	...	103	...	59	...	162	...	2.20	...	220
1900	...	110	...	46	...	156	...	2.10	...	210
1901	...	109	...	38	...	147	...	1.88	...	188
1902	...	100	...	50	...	150	...	1.88	...	188
1903	...	98	...	35	...	133	...	1.65	...	165
1904	...	109	...	40	...	149	...	1.83	...	183

\* Tubercular Meningitis is tubercular disease of the membranes of the brain.

Tubercular Enteritis is tubercular inflammation of the intestine.

Tabes Mesenterica is tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands in the abdominal cavity.

The other terms relate to the distribution of tubercular disease.



## Voluntary Notification; and Investigations in Cases of Phthisis during the year 1904.

With the beginning of the year 1902 we commenced the system of voluntary notification of Phthisis-with-expectoration, and we also commenced to investigate cases notified only per the death-returns, where inquiry was not resented, which is seldom.

The following table sets forth the totals of cases notified and investigated:—

Year.	Cases notified by medical practitioners during life.		Cases notified per death returns.		Total cases.	Total cases investigated, advised, and assisted.	
1902	...	66	...	51	...	117	115
1903	...	35	...	71	...	106	90
1904	...	77	...	66	...	143	132
Totals ...		178		188		366	337

Of the total of 143 cases which thus came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1904, 132 were more or less fully investigated; eleven were not investigated owing to the absence of informants, etc.

Of the 11 not investigated, 7 died in the Union Workhouse.

In four other cases inquiries were not made because there was reason to think that they might have been resented.

Altogether 15 cases died in the Workhouse; in 8 partial information was obtained; 4 cases died in the County Hospital, and their home circumstances were investigated.

Of the 77 cases notified, 36 died within the same year, and 7 have died in the early months of 1905.

Specimens of sputum were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli by the Medical Officer of Health in 6 cases, 3 with positive and 3 with negative result; and 35 positive examinations were intimated by the notifying practitioners.

Of the total of 143 cases (notifications plus deaths) 75 were males and 68 females.

Ages :— 2 were at ages under 5 years.

14 at ages 5 to 15 years.

33 at 15 to 25.

15 at 25 to 30.

16 at 30 to 35.

32 at 35 to 45.

23 at 45 to 55.

7 at 55 to 65.

1 at ages over 65.

93 at ages 25 to 65.

**The Question of Heredity:—**

In 5 cases the father had previously died of Phthisis;

In 9 cases the mother had previously died of Phthisis;

In 1 case one of the grand-parents had died of Phthisis.

So that only 15 of the 132 cases inquired into were influenced by the possible inheritance of tubercular predisposition.

In 13 cases uncle or aunt was said to have died of Phthisis.

**Isolation:—**

Inquiries on this point reveal some serious conditions, having regard to the great infectiousness of the disease.

44 cases occupied a separate bedroom, and 19 slept in a separate bed in a room occupied by other persons.

In 69 cases the patient slept in the same bed with other persons; in 47 cases the bedmate being husband or wife, with whom in 5 instances also slept a child in the same bed.

In one case where the mother slept with the infectious father, a daughter occupied the same bedroom; in another case two infants slept with the infectious mother; in another case a child slept with the infectious mother, and two other children also occupied the same bedroom; in another case the infectious husband slept with his wife, and 4 children occupied the same bedroom.

In 11 cases, where the patients were children, they slept with mother, or both parents, or with sister, grand-parent, or another child.

At 20 of the houses there was decided over-crowding; and at 5 there were too many occupants in proportion to the number and size of the bedrooms, taking into consideration that there was a case of Phthisis in the house.

The cases of overcrowding were dealt with as far as possible under the circumstances.



### House and Family Infection:—

This is another serious feature revealed by investigations.

In 23 cases brother or sister had previously died of Phthisis, in one case two brothers, in another two sisters, in another three sisters; in two cases two brothers had died in the same house as present patient; in five cases son or daughter, and in three cases husband or wife, had previously died of Phthisis; in one case a wife and two children had died of the disease; in another a wife died in the same house as her husband had died of the disease; in another case, husband, uncle, and two cousins had similarly perished; in another the first husband had died of Phthisis in the same house as the second husband was now ill, also with Phthisis.

In seven cases other members of the family (brother, sister, or child) were now said to be "consumptive."

There were 16 cases in which the patient had resided in two or three different houses during the course of the disease, and three cases in which the patient had occupied four different houses; so that about 48 houses had thus become infected.

### Length of Illness:—

Statements by the patients' friends upon this point are obviously vague in respect of such an insidious and often prolonged disease, but the following may be quoted for what they are worth, as they mark the variable length of the course of the disease and the frequently protracted period of infection, a very serious and difficult feature in preventive work; 14 cases are said to have been pronounced for three months, 23 for three to six months, 27 for a year, 18 had lasted about two years, and 45 for three or more years.

### Occupations:—

Sixteen of the cases were children, ten of whom had been attending school, 37 were women engaged in housework, five were female domestic servants. The occupations of the remainder were stated as follows:—

Laundress	...	...	...	3	Joiner	...	...	...	...	2
Blacksmith	...	...	...	3	Plumber	...	...	...	...	1
Innkeeper	...	...	...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	6
Stonemason	...	...	...	2	Railway Labourer	...	...	...	...	5
Machinist	...	...	...	4	Railway Porter	...	...	...	...	2
Cocoa Worker	...	...	...	5	Road Sweeper...	...	...	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	...	12	Carter	...	...	...	...	1
Soldier	...	...	...	3	Charwoman	...	...	...	...	3
Dressmaker	...	...	...	2	Miller	...	...	...	...	2
Cabdriver	...	...	...	1	Butler	...	...	...	...	1
Compositor	...	...	...	2	Whitesmith	...	...	...	...	1



**Occupations :—Continued.**

Postman ... ..	2	Nurse... ..	1
Railway Guard ... ..	1	Bricklayer ... ..	2
Fireman... ..	2	School Teacher ... ..	1
Asylum Steward ... ..	1	Iron Moulder... ..	1
Maltster... ..	1	Shoemaker ... ..	1
Hawker... ..	1	Cook (Male) ... ..	1
Warehouseman ... ..	1	Gardener ... ..	1
Glassworker ... ..	1	Grocer ... ..	1
French Polisher ... ..	1	Poultry Dresser ... ..	1
Baker ... ..	1		

**DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF PHTHISIS IN THE CITY.**

The 143 cases and deaths were distributed in the Registration Sub-Districts as follows :—

Bootham District ... ..	23
Micklegate District... ..	38
Walmgate District ... ..	82

And in smaller districts and in streets as follows :—

**BOOTHAM & CLIFTON DISTRICT :—**

Abbey Street.  
Queen Anne's Road.  
Baker Street.  
Upper Newbro' Street.  
Grosvenor Terrace.  
Bootham Row.

**UNION WORKHOUSE :—**

2 Cases.

(Altogether 15 cases died in the Union Workhouse. With the exception of these two cases, which had no other home, the deaths are here classified according to the home addresses of the deceased).

**GROVES DISTRICT :—**

Skelton's Yard, March Street.  
March Street.  
Lowther Street.  
Brownlow Street (2 cases).  
Nelson Street.  
Newbeggin Street.  
Bond Street.  
Union Terrace.

**HAXBY ROAD DISTRICT :—**

Haxby Road.  
Markham Street.  
Neville Street.  
Briggs Street.  
Scaife Street (2 cases).  
Sydney Street.

**CENTRAL DISTRICT :—**

St. Maurice Road (2 cases).  
Aldwark.  
St. Andrewgate (2 cases).  
Lower Orchard Street.  
Swinegate.  
St. Saviourgate (St. Saviour's Court).  
Little Shambles.  
High Petergate.  
Booth's Yard, King Street (2 cases).  
Barker Lane.  
North Street (2 cases).

**HOLGATE DISTRICT :—**

Holgate Road.  
Denton Terrace.  
Wilton Street.  
Murray Street.  
Amberley Street (2 cases).

## THE MOUNT DISTRICT :—

South Parade.  
The Mount (3 cases).  
Moss Street (2 cases).

## SOUTH BANK DISTRICT :—

Windsor Street.  
Albemarle Terrace.

## BISHOPTHORPE ROAD DISTRICT :—

Caroline Street.  
Clementhorpe.

## SCARCROFT ROAD DISTRICT :—

Thorpe Street.  
Nunmill Street.  
Scarcroft Hill.  
Millfield Road.  
Gray Street.

## BISHOPHILL DISTRICT :—

Cromwell Road.  
Hampden Street.  
Trinity Lane (2 cases).  
Newton Terrace.

## NUNNERY LANE DISTRICT :—

Nunnery Lane.  
Spencer Street.  
Swan Street (Dowell's Yard).  
Price Street.  
Prices' Lane.

## LEEMAN ROAD DISTRICT :—

Stamford Street.  
Carlton Street.  
Rosebery Street (2 cases).  
Foundry Buildings.

## WALMGATE DISTRICT :—

Walmgate (2 cases).  
Albert Street (2 cases).  
Long Close Lane.  
Hope Street (2 cases).  
Willow Street (3 cases).  
Navigation Road (3 cases).  
Speculation Street.  
Rosemary Place.  
Dixon's Yard, Walmgate.  
Turner's Yard, Walmgate.  
Harper's Yard, Walmgate  
(2 cases).

WALMGATE DISTRICT—*Continued.*

Dennis Street.  
George Street (2 cases).  
Leicester Street.  
Fossgate.

LAWRENCE STREET & HULL  
ROAD DISTRICT :—

Farrar Street.  
James Street (2 cases).  
Norman Street.  
Barbican Road.

## LAYERTHORPE DISTRICT :—

Layerthorpe.  
Portland Place (3 cases).  
Redeness Street (2 cases).  
Kidd's Terrace (2 cases).  
Bilton Street.  
Webster Street.  
Richmond Street.  
First Avenue, Heworth  
(2 cases).

## HUNGATE DISTRICT :—

Lime Street.  
Kendrew's Yard.  
Drummond's Court.  
Garden Place.  
Lower Wesley Place.  
Carmelite Street.  
Wesley Place.  
Haymarket.

FISHERGATE & CEMETERY ROAD  
DISTRICT :—

St. John's Terrace.  
Fulford Road.  
Fishergate.  
Alma Terrace.  
St. Ann Street.  
Elmwood Street (2 cases).  
Whitby Terrace.

## HESLINGTON ROAD DISTRICT :—

Heslington Road.  
Wellington Street (2 cases).  
Gordon Street.  
Alne Terrace (3 cases).  
Walter Street.  
Belle Vue Street.



**Condition of the Inspected Houses:—**

91 were clean, 29 only moderately clean, nine were decidedly dirty or filthy;

In about 30 cases the bedding was very dirty;

Eight houses were found to be more or less damp;

82 were capable of through ventilation; 48 were ill-ventilated, 30 of which were back-to-back houses; several houses had bedroom windows fixed so as not to be capable of being opened.

78 houses were more or less satisfactory as regards access of daylight; 33 were only moderate in that respect; 19 were decidedly badly lighted.

At 40 houses there were other gross sanitary defects—16 foul midden-privies, eleven defective drains or water-closets, eight defective yard pavements, &c. At 35 there were no proper ash or dust-bins. Five houses were unfit for habitation.

At 20 houses, fowls, canaries, pigeons, rabbits, or pigs were kept; and in some cases so as to be a nuisance.

These sanitary defects have all been corrected and proper ashbins ordered where absent; fixed window sashes were ordered to be made capable of being opened.

**Direct Measures of Prevention:—**

- (1) One of our leaflets on "The causes and prevention of Consumption" has been sent to every affected house.
- (2) A special note of advice as to cleaning, disinfecting, &c., has been sent to the householders in respect of each death.
- (3) Special advice has been given by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspectors during their visits, where it seemed necessary.
- (4) 57 infected rooms, with bedding and other unwashable goods, were disinfected by our men (by steam or by formalin spray or fumes), the householder doing the cleansing work.
- (5) In a large number of cases the infected house or rooms have been cleansed upon our instructions—wall-papers stripped, ceilings and walls lime-washed, &c., and in some very poor cases help has been given per gifts of lime-wash, &c.
- (6) In the case of very dirty houses, cleansing has been procured by compulsory order (Notice to cleanse and lime-wash).



We have not interfered with the employment of any person, and in many respects the patient and his co-residents have necessarily been left to the advice of the medical attendant.

I wish we could repeat our calls of inspection more frequently, but with our present staff and work this is utterly impossible.

It only remains for me to say that in the course of our investigations we have been very well received by the households, on the whole, and that our Inspectors have shown an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the work. Inquiries were not pressed where at all resented, but we usually succeed when we have impressed the people that our only desire is to help them.

The cost of the 77 notifications amounted to £9 12s. 6d.

### **CANCER.**

Under the title "Cancer" are comprised :—Deaths from "Cancer," Carcinoma, "Malignant Disease," Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous Tumour and Papilloma of Bladder, and Rodent Ulcer—different terms for, or different structural manifestations of the disease.

During the year 1904 there were 64 deaths from Cancer in the City or 0.78 per 1,000 living. The figures for previous years are as follows :—

		Total Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000.
1899	...	68	...	0.89	...	89
1900	...	70	...	0.91	...	91
1901	...	60	...	0.76	...	76
1902	...	71	...	0.89	...	89
1903	...	68	...	0.84	...	84
<b>1904</b>	...	<b>64</b>	...	<b>0.78</b>	...	<b>78</b>

In 1904, one of the deaths occurred between the ages of 15 and 25, 39 between 25 and 65, and 24 at ages over 65;

18 occurred in Bootham Registration Sub-District; 22 in Micklegate Registration Sub-District; 24 in Walmgate Registration Sub-District.

The following table differentiates the deaths according to the certified primary seat of the disease :—

“CANCER,” “MALIGNANT DISEASE,” “SCIRRHUS,” OR “CARCINOMA” :—

	Total Deaths.					
Face and Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	3
Female breasts	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mediastinum (chest)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mouth and Pharynx	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	8
Intestine (colon, cœcum, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Liver	...	...	...	...	...	10
Œsophagus (gullet)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	4
Uterus and Vagina	...	...	...	...	...	12
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	...	1
SARCOMA :—						
Tonsil	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brain	...	...	...	...	...	1
EPITHELIOMA :—						
Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lip	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	1
						64

### INQUESTS.

During the year 1904, 77 Inquests (5.8 per cent. of total deaths) were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 76 Inquests (5.7 per cent. of total deaths) in 1903. They are classified as follows :—

#### Deaths from Natural Causes.

	Bootham District.		Micklegate District.		Walmgate District.		Total.
Apoplexy	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
Heart Disease	...	2	...	4	...	8	14
Infantile “Convulsions”	...	1	...	2	...	5	8
Whooping Cough	...	0	...	1	...	1	2
Infantile Debility	...	0	...	1	...	1	2
Senile Decay	...	0	...	3	...	1	4
Ruptured Bloodvessel	...	0	...	0	...	1	1
Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	...	2	...	1	...	4
Negligence and Starvation	0	...	2	...	0	...	2
	6	...	17	...	20	...	43

### Deaths by Accident and Suicide.

There were 23 deaths due to Accident and 10 to Suicide, which may be scheduled as follows :—

			Bootham.		Micklegate.		Walmgate.		Total.
ACCIDENTS :—									
Drowning	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6
Falls	...	...	1	...	0	...	5	...	6
Burns and Scalds		...	2	...	0	...	3	...	5
Killed in Streets		...	0	...	1	...	1	...	2
Suffocated	...	...	0	...	1	...	3	...	4
			5	...	4	...	14	...	23

SUICIDE :—									
Cut-throats	...	...	0	...	2	...	0	...	2
Drowning	...	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Hanging	...	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	2
Poisoning	...	...	2	...	3	...	0	...	5
			3	...	7	...	0	...	10

Murder, one, in Walmgate District.

### The City Fever Hospital and the Bungalow.

The City Fever Hospital and the Bungalow (Small-pox Hospital), although more than a mile apart, are under the control of the same Matron.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were admitted into the two Hospitals during the year :—

From Bootham Registration Sub-District :—

61 Cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	70
5 Cases of Typhoid Fever.		
1 Case of Diphtheria.		
2 Cases of Small-pox.		
1 Case of Chicken-pox.		

From Micklegate Registration Sub-District :—

69 Cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	79
8 Cases of Typhoid Fever.		
1 Case of Diphtheria.		
1 Case of Small-pox.		



From Walmgate Registration Sub-District :—

166 Cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	192
14 Cases of Typhoid Fever.		
12 Cases of Small-pox.		

Total City cases, 341

From Flaxton Rural District :—

12 Cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	17
5 Cases of Typhoid Fever.		

From Escrick Rural District :—

1 Case of Scarlet Fever.	}	3
2 Cases of Small-pox.		

From Great Ouseburn Rural District, one case of Small-pox.

In all, 362 Cases were received into the Fever Hospital and Bungalow during the year 1904 (viz., 341 City Cases and 21 Rural Cases), as follows :—

309 Cases of Scarlet Fever.	{	City Cases, 296.
		Rural Cases, 13.
32 Cases of Typhoid Fever.	{	City Cases, 27.
		Rural Cases, 5.
2 Cases of Diphtheria,	—	all City Cases.
18 Cases of Small-pox.	{	City Cases, 15.
		Rural Cases, 3.
1 Case of Chicken-pox,	—	from a City Institution.

All the cases of Small-pox were isolated at the Bungalow.

In 31 of the City cases, the cost of maintenance in Hospital was borne, partially or entirely, by the patients or their guardians, and they were attended by their own medical attendants; with 310, the cost was referred to the Board of Guardians, and the cases were attended by Dr. E. S. Angove, Flaxton District Poor-Law Medical Officer, by special arrangement.

Thanks to the generosity of many kind friends, the children isolated in Hospital at Christmas enjoyed a well-laden Christmas Tree, with numerous gifts and toys. During the year numerous other gifts of toys, books, pictures, etc., were received from kind friends in the City.

Five of the City cases of Scarlet Fever proved to be doubtful cases, and three of the City Typhoid cases.

**Deaths:—**

Of the 309 cases of Scarlet Fever treated in Hospital, 19 died, all being City cases (6.1 per cent. of total cases treated).

Eight of the cases were malignant and eleven had fatal complications—bronchitis, meningitis, pneumonia, phthisis, or diphtheria.

There were four deaths in Hospital due to Typhoid Fever (12.5 per cent. of total typhoid cases treated in Hospital) all City cases.

One of the Small-pox cases died in the Bungalow, viz., one of the contacts of the cases in December, 1903.

The work of the Hospital was rendered unusually heavy by the extent and severity of the Scarlet Fever epidemic. As indicating the arduous character of the nursing work and the severe type of Scarlet Fever admitted, it may be mentioned that 64 of the cases were complicated by otorrhœa (discharging ears), 18 by abscesses, 12 by measles, 7 by whooping-cough, and 17 by nephritis ("inflammation of kidneys").

Two of the Typhoid cases were complicated by the occurrence of intestinal hæmorrhage, one by double pneumonia, and one by double otorrhœa; all these cases recovered.

The cost of board for patients and staff in Hospital varied from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per week per head, during the year.

The Staff consisted of:—Matron, two Charge Nurses, One Assistant Nurse, and four Probationer Nurses; five maids (cook, housemaid, ward-maid, and two laundresses), and Porter.

Probationer Nurses are engaged for Fever training, and are "signed-on" for an inclusive term of two years' service—salary £15 to £18 a year, with indoor uniform. All the female members of the staff are provided with indoor uniform, in addition to salary. No outdoor uniform is provided or required.

During the year eight extra trained nurses, from the York Home in Monkgate, and elsewhere, were employed for short periods under the stress of the Scarlet Fever and Small-pox epidemics.

During the year the following renovations were carried out in the Hospital Wards, &c.:—

Painting of ceilings of Scarlet Fever Pavilion; re-painting throughout of Typhoid Fever Pavilion; re-colourwashing throughout of Administrative Block; painting, &c., of interior of Lodge Block; part of the Bungalow grounds were planted with shrubs.



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE RECEIVED INTO CITY FEVER HOSPITALS.

Year.	SCARLET FEVER.					TYPHOID FEVER.					SMALLPOX.	
	Number of Cases of Cases Notified.	Number of City Cases received into Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Cases received into Hospital.	Percentage of Cases declined for want of Accommodation.	Rural District cases received into Fever Hospital.	Number of Cases of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases received into Fever Hospital.	Cases received into County Hospital. General Infirmary.	Percentage of Cases received into Hospitals.	Percentage of Cases declined for want of Accommodation.	Number of Cases Notified.	Number of Cases received into City Fever Hospital.
1891	98	19	19.3	...	...	119	4	...	3.3	...	...	...
1892	109	18	16.5	...	...	179	1	...	0.55	...	2	2
1893	156	6	3.8	...	...	287	...	69	24	...	72	71
1894	108	17	15.7	...	...	95	...	30	31.5	...	3	3
1895	138	32	23.2	...	...	180	...	53	29	...	...	...
1896	194	62	31.9	... about 30	...	101	...	34	33.6	...	...	...
1897	270	96	35.5	...	...	106	...	36	34	... about 20	...	...
1898	334	133	36.5	50	11	132	...	48	36.3	...	4	3
1899	200	105	52.5	...	12	134	7	23	22.3	20	2	2
1900	325	167	51.3	40	8	244	25	49	30.3	20	...	...
1901	262	128	48.8	20	12	121	26	27	43.8	20	1	2
1902	279	137	49.1	30	27	60	8	12	33.3	nil	3	3
1903	287	172	59.5	25	25	52	12	2	27	nil	27	27
1904	636	296	46.5	20	13	100	27	31	58	nil	15	15

In 1900 Three cases of German Measles were received into Fever Hospital from City.  
Two cases of Diphtheria were received into Hospital between January, 1898, and December, 1901. Three cases were received in 1902; Four in 1903; Two in 1904.

In 1901 One case of Typhoid Fever was received into Fever Hospital from the Bishopthorpe Rural District. In 1903, Three cases from Flaxton Rural District; in 1904, Five cases from same District.

In 1903-4 Eight cases of Smallpox were received from Escrick Rural District.



### **The Bungalow.**

The following cases of Small-pox have been received into the Bungalow since it was opened in November, 1902 :—

City Cases.				From Escrick Rural District.			
In 1902	...	...	2 cases	In 1903	...	...	6 cases
In 1903	...	...	27 „	In 1904	...	...	2 „
In 1904	...	...	15 „				
Total City cases			<hr/> 44 <hr/>				

From Great Ouseburn Rural District (Acomb), 1 case.

Grand total      ...      ...      53 cases.

### **St. George's and other Public Baths.**

St. George's Baths, the property of the Corporation, were taken over to be managed by the Corporation in 1901. They are under the control of the Health Committee and City Surveyor.

Scholars of the Elementary Schools are admitted free for learning swimming.

Over 19,276 persons used the first-class baths during the year ending March 31st, 1905, and 14,358 the second-class baths. Total receipts, £510 3s. 2d.

The Yearsley Open-air Swimming Bath, in the River Foss, was cleansed, and the right bank re-piled in May, 1904.

The Acomb Landing Swimming Bath, in the River Ouse, was also cleansed.

### **The Water-supply of the City.**

The water supply is in the hands of a private Company—the York Waterworks Company.

The water is drawn from the River Ouse at a point about a mile above the centre of the City. The Ouse is a free flowing river of great volume, with a water-shed area above York of about 1,200 square miles (including its tributaries the Swale, Ure, and Nidd).

The sources of the river are in the mountainous and moorland districts of North-west Yorkshire—from limestone, sandstone, mill-stone grit, &c.

The purification of the water at the Waterworks is thorough and elaborate, consisting of (1) sedimentation, (2) rough filtration through quartz sand, (3) slow filtration through fine sand.

Not within my knowledge has any illness in the City been traceable to the Company's water-supply as a cause.

The sources are practically unlimited, the supply continuous and ample.

The following is an average analysis of the City tap-water taken during the year 1904 and carefully analysed in my own laboratory :—

Appearance clear, with slight yellowish tinge (due to clay or peat),  
free from odour— slightly alkaline.

					Parts per 100,000.
Total solids	...	...	...	...	27·0 (mineral matter 21·0)
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0·0068
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0·0088
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	1·85
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.					0·140
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0·031
Number of bacterial colonies per cubic centimetre after five days' incubation at 20° C.					20
Ditto on Carbolised Gelatine (Pathogenic organisms)					nil
The average total hardness during the year is 12 degrees (Clark) or 12 grains per gallon.					Temporary Hardness 3·2 grains per gallon. Permanent Hardness 8·8 grains per gallon.

There are a few surface and deep wells still existent in the City. They are usually closed by the owners voluntarily, when found to be polluted.

### **Water-supply in Houses.**

During the year continued attention was directed to the question of the sufficiency of the water-supply in the City working-class houses.

Under the Public Health Act, 1875 (Section 62), the duty of reporting upon insufficient water-supply devolves upon the Surveyor of the Sanitary Authority, and it rests entirely with the Sanitary Authority to say what is a sufficient or "proper" water supply.

Neither the Act nor the Local Government Board prescribe a standard.

In 1902 it was resolved by the Health Committee to deal with each case on its merits, increasing the supply so that there shall not be more than six or seven houses to each tap in courts and alleys, the tap to be within easy reach of all.

During the year 1904, 57 houses were reported to the Surveyor by the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances, and a proper Water supply was provided to 266 houses.

### **Polluted Streams.**

The attention of those concerned was called to :—

- (1) The pollution of the Foss by Leetham's Mills.
- (2) The pollution of the River Foss and of Yearsley Baths by sewage from houses in Flaxton Rural District, per the South Beck.

### **The Disposal of Excrement and Refuse.**

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Surveyor, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts :—

The methods in vogue in the City consist of :—

- (1) Between 4,000 and 5,000 midden-privies, the contents of which are removed systematically about once a month by and at the cost of the Corporation. The manure is sold to farmers, part being forwarded from the City by rail.

The midden-privies are still diminishing in number, as many of them are found to be nuisances or insufficient (under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875).

- (2) About 12,000 water-closets, of which about 2,000 are waste water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged, however, as in so many cases they prove to be nuisances, for want of cleansing, or through blockage through the deposit of improper substances--coals, old clothes, boots, bottles, &c. Every effort is being made to encourage the provision of water-closets of the wash-down or short hopper type.
- (3) A few pail or tub closets, the contents of which are disposed of to farmers or gardeners by the owners or occupiers,



- (4) Several thousand dry ashpits and galvanised-iron receptacles (or ashbins), in use at houses where there are water-closets and no midden-privies. The contents of these are collected by our scavengers twice a week and destroyed in a Manlove and Alliott's Refuse Destructor (of 4 cells) which consumes about 36 tons of refuse per day and produces about 15 tons of clinker per day.

Measures are being taken under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, to secure the provision of proper iron ashbins, with covers, in lieu of wooden boxes, old tins, and other leaky and lidless receptacles at present largely used by occupiers to the production of nuisance and of danger to health.

### **Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1903.**

*The following houses were declared unfit for habitation or otherwise dealt with during the year 1904:—*

Cariss's Buildings, Barker Lane, 12 tenements	}	Still in hand, 1905.
Kelly's Yard, Walmgate, 2 tenements		

From the Annual Reports of the Building Inspectors we learn that during the year 1904 the following small New Houses were built in the City:—

Probable Rentals.		East side of River.		West side of River.		Totals.	
£13 or under	...	14	...	42	...	56	} Total. 216
£14 to £18	...	48	...	89	...	137	
£18 to £25	...	17	...	6	...	23	

as compared with a total of 311 for last year.

The chief building has been on South Bank and Nunthorpe Estates, Poppleton Road, and Leeman Road; Hull Road, Huntington Road, Lawrence Street, Burton Lane, Clifton, and Fulford Road.

It is satisfactory to observe that not one new privy-midden was erected during the year.

In November, 1903, Alderman Edwin Gray submitted resolutions which had been adopted at a public meeting held in the Festival Concert Rooms, drawing attention to the evils arising from the present overcrowded and unhealthy condition of many of the houses of the poorer classes in the City, and urging the Council to adopt Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, which empowers Local Authorities to provide Lodging-houses for the working classes.

After consideration, the Committee directed the Town Clerk and Medical Officer of Health to prepare a report on the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as amended by subsequent Acts, and particularly by the Act of 1903; and also as to the powers and duties of the Corporation in reference thereto.

This Joint Report on the Housing Acts was issued in March, 1904.

Enquiries were also made as to the experiences and opinions of other Corporations regarding the operation of Part III. of the Housing Act of 1890; the result of the enquiries was considered not to be very encouraging as to the adoption and use of Part III.

On July 9th, 1904, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Councillors Walker, Fowler-Jones, and Anderson attended a Housing Conference at Bournville, held under the auspices of the National Housing Reform Council.

### YORK CORPORATION ACT, 1902.

Such action as was necessary was taken during the year under the following sections :—

Section 40 *re* testing of drains.

- „ 41 *re* disconnecting of fallspouts from drains.
- „ 42 reconstruction of drains according to bye-laws for new buildings.
- „ 49 *re* infected persons not to carry on preparation or sale of food.
- „ 51 *re* disinfection of clothing before going to Laundry.
- „ 53 *re* infected children not to attend school.
- „ 54 *re* infected library books.
- „ 56 *re* filthy or infected houses.
- „ 57 *re* payment of expenses of maintenance in Isolation Hospital.
- „ 58 *re* compensation to persons ceasing employment because of infectious disease.
- „ 59 regulating manufacture and sale of ice-creams.
- „ 62 *re* defective water cisterns, defective fallspouts, blocked streams.
- „ 69 *re* tubercular cattle and milk.
- „ 78 *re* registration of common lodging-houses.



### THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The object of the Act is to secure the better training and supervision of midwives by the establishment of a system of certification and enrolment of women who are properly qualified to act in that capacity.

The following initial steps were taken by the Corporation in the administration of this very important measure :—

A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the proposed administration of the Act.

The Town Clerk and the Medical Officer of Health presented a Joint Report upon the Act and the duties devolving upon the Council in connection therewith, and the Health Committee then resolved :—

(1) That the Council do delegate all the powers or duties conferred or imposed upon them by or in pursuance of the Act, to the Health Committee, without restriction, save and except that the said Committee do report their proceedings for the information of the Council at the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of the Council.

(2) That notice of the provisions of the Act be sent by circular to every known practising midwife in the City, and also to every general medical practitioner, requesting him to make the provisions known to such midwives as he meets in practice and to inform the Town Clerk or Medical Officer of Health of the names and addresses of those midwives.

(3) That notice of the provisions of the Act be advertised in the "Yorkshire Herald," "Yorkshire Evening Press," and Delittle's "Chronicle and Advertiser."

(4) That the clerical duties of the Committee be carried out by the Town Clerk, and that the Medical Officer of Health be the local medical supervisor."

Copies of the Act and of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board were also forwarded to every general medical practitioner in the City.

Midwives already in practice were encouraged to interview the Medical Officer of Health, forms for certifying were supplied to them, and every reasonable facility afforded for their being certified. Many of the applicants purchased copies of the said Rules, and to others an abstract thereof was presented. About 60 midwives interviewed the Medical Officer of Health on the matter.



By April 1st, 1905, about 50 had applied to be certified, and about 20 practising midwives had not applied—for various reasons.

As the Roll is not yet complete (July, 1905), further particulars must be held over until the Annual Report for 1905.

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On July 14th, the Health and Markets Committees held a joint meeting to discuss

### **The Tuberculosis (Animals) Compensation Bill, 1904.**

and sent the following Resolution to the Council:—

“Your Committees, after giving careful consideration to the provisions of the Bill, recommend the Council to approve of the principle of compensation being paid to the owners of carcasses of animals which shall have been condemned after slaughter and destroyed by order of a Magistrate as unfit for human food, in cases where the Magistrate shall have satisfied himself that the animal had a good appearance before slaughter, was well nourished, and exhibited no visible signs of tuberculosis, but your Committees are strongly of opinion that the question of compensation should be dealt with from an Imperial point of view, and they accordingly recommend the Council to urge that the burden of such charge should be borne by the National Exchequer and not be thrown on Local Funds or Rates.”

A copy of the Resolution was forwarded to the City Members, Mr. J. Grant Lawson, M.P., Sir W. H. Wilson-Todd, M.P., and to the Secretary of the Committee of the House of Commons.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES.**

Three lectures were delivered in the Exhibition Buildings in the early part of the year, under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Health. The lecturers and their subjects were as follows:—

Professor W. R. Smith, M.D., of London, “Some discoveries for the prevention of disease.”

Professor Hope, M.D., of Liverpool, “A Healthy House.”

Dr. Andrew Wilson, the popular author and lecturer, “Lungs and Air.”

The attendance of the public was 530, 370, and 470 respectively. Receipts £11. 10s. 9d. Expenses of printing, advertising, lantern, &c., £40. 6s. 0d.

## THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS AT GLASGOW, 1904.

The Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman Border), Councillor Fowler-Jones, the Town Clerk, City Engineer, and Medical Officer of Health attended the very successful Congress held in Glasgow in July.

The chief subjects of extremely interesting papers and discussions were:—Sewage disposal and treatment, Notification of Phthisis, Small-pox, Inspection of Schools and Scholars, School Hygiene, Infantile Mortality and its prevention, Diphtheria, Smoke Nuisance, Housing in its relation to Physical Deterioration, and other aspects of the Housing question, the Composition of Flock-beds, Trade Diseases, the value or otherwise of Hospital Isolation.

Several interesting excursions to Municipal Works, Ship-building Yards, &c., were excellently organised.

### **Laboratory Work.**

During the year the following work was done in the Medical Officer of Health's Laboratory, with assistance:—

Samples of Sewage analysed	... ..	36
Samples of Sewage effluents analysed	... ..	61
Samples of River Water for suspended solids, &c.	...	60
Samples of Beck Waters analysed	... ..	2
Samples of Well Waters analysed	... ..	4
Various sundry analyses, sludge, &c.	... ..	10
Specimens of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli	...	6
(3 with positive, 3 with negative result).		
Throat-swabs examined for Diphtheria bacilli	... ..	3
(2 with positive, 1 with negative result).		
Specimens of blood submitted to Widal's test, for		
Typhoid Fever	... ..	6
(4 positive, 2 negative result).		

### **The Staff of the Health Department.**

In December your Medical Officer of Health fell ill with an attack of Scarlet Fever, which enforced his absence from work until nearly the end of February, 1905.

Mr. Henry Norman Goode, M.B. (London), D.P.H. (London), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of York, was, with the approval of the Local Government Board, appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health during his absence.



The Staff of the Health Department now consists of :—

The Medical Officer of Health.

Two Inspectors of Nuisances (one practically retired).

Three Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances.

Two Clerks.

Disinfecting Attendant.

Ambulance Driver.

Drain-testing Assistant.

The Inspector of Nuisances asked the Health Committee in November to consider the following requirements for his department :—

The appointment of an additional Assistant Inspector of Nuisances.

The appointment of an office boy.

The provision of an additional smoke machine and necessary appurtenances.

The provision of a bicycle for each Inspector, or an allowance for use of their own bicycles.

The provision of a mackintosh for each Inspector.

Additional offices and furniture.

The Committee granted :—

The appointment of one Assistant Inspector only, in place of J. A. Shillito, resigned.

The provision of a smoke machine for drain-testing, together with necessary clearing rods and drain plugs.

That one shilling per week should be allowed to each Inspector (including the Disinfector) for the maintenance of bicycles used in departmental work.

And deferred the consideration of the appointment of an office boy; the provision of waterproofs for the Inspectors; and the extension of the offices for another year.

During the year the Fever Ambulance and Infected Bedding Van were thoroughly renovated, and an additional light van built for removing disinfected bedding and clothing.

A new boiler and sanitary conveniences were provided at the Disinfecting Station.



## ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year 1904, 591 Workshops were on the register, and the names of 102 out-workers (or home-workers) were received.

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1904 under the Act :—

Total number of Workshops on the Register, 591, including :—						
Retail Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	60
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	4
“Workplaces”	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Domestic Factories	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of lists of Outworkers received (representing 26 Employers and 102 outworkers, all of whom are engaged in making wearing apparel)						54

### WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	122
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	300
Notices served under Public Health Acts <i>re</i> Sanitary defects						60
Number of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number of notices to abate over-crowding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 7)	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Number of notices <i>re</i> wet floors (Sec. 8)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	nil

### RETAIL BAKEHOUSES (60 in number) :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	47
Notices served as to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	0
Notices served as to water-cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	0
Notices to remove drain openings	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served to limewash	...	...	...	...	...	5
Number of bakehouses dealt with as sanitarily unfit (underground bakehouses)						9
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Number where sanitary arrangements improved	...	...	...	...	...	1

### WORKPLACES (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.) :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5
Notices or other action taken	...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN WORKSHOPS :—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable at ... ..	3
There were no closets separate for the sexes at ... ..	1
These were dealt with under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted by York Corporation, April 4th, 1892.	

HOMEWORK (Sections 107 to 115) :—

Number of outworkers' premises inspected ... ..	84
Number found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse ... ..	9
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110 ... ..	0
Names of outworkers, with places of employment, forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated ... ..	2

Two sanitary defects were reported to the York Sanitary Authority by H.M. Inspector of Factories during 1904; one being unsuitable sanitary accommodation for men, and the other absence of sanitary conveniences for males and females.

Four infringements of the Act were reported by me to H.M. Inspector of Factories, under section 133.

Full details of the Workshops and of our inspections were placed upon record, in accordance with the Act.

**HOME OFFICE TABLE—1904.**  
**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.**

1.—INSPECTION.  
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries).	3	1	Nil.
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries).	208	49	„
Workplaces ... ..	5	1	„
Homeworkers' Premises ... ..	84	9	„
Total ... ..	300	60	Nil.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	24	24	Nil.	Nil.
Want of Ventilation ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	„	„
Overcrowding ... ..	1	1	„	„
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	1	„	„
Other nuisances ... ..	29	29	„	„
Sanitary accommodations (under Sec. 22 P.H.A. Act of 1890) {				
insufficient ... ..	1	1	„	„
unsuitable or defective	2	2	„	„
not separate for sexes	1	1	„	„
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act.:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .. ..	Nil.	Nil.	„	„
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) ... ..	1	1	„	„
Failure as regard lists of out-workers (S. 107) ... ..	Nil.	Nil.	„	„
Giving out work to be done in premises which are :—				
unwholesome (S. 108)... ..	„	„	„	„
infected (S. 110) ... ..	„	„	„	„
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (S. 109).	„	„	„	„
Other offences ... ..	„	„	„	„
Total ... ..	60	60	Nil.	Nil.



## 3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.						Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—						
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ... ..						4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5)... ..						
Notified by H.M. Inspector...						2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...						2
Other (Factory Act, Sec. 127, Sub. Sec. 3) ... ..						24
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—						
In use during 1903 ... ..						9
Certificates granted { in 1903 ... ..						Nil.
{ in 1904 (after improvements had been carried out) ... ..						6
In use at the end of 1904 ... ..						6
Homework :—						Number of
Lists of Outworkers (S. 107) :—						Lists. Outworkers.
Lists received... ..						54 102
Addresses of outworkers { forwarded to other Authorities ...						2
{ received from other Authorities .						—
Homework in unwholesome or infected premises :—						Wearing Apparel ; Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (S. 108) ... ..						Nil. Nil.
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises ... ..						„ „
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (S. 110) ... ..						„ „

## WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1904.

Retail Bakehouses ... ..	60	Masons ... ..	5
Blacksmiths ... ..	8	Mackintosh Making ...	5
Bottling... ..	6	Needlework ... ..	3
Boot and Shoe Making and		Paperbag Making... ..	1
Repairing ... ..	64	Painters ... ..	4
Brickmaking ... ..	6	Plumbing ... ..	19
Brushmaking ... ..	2	Picture Framing ... ..	3
Bookbinding ... ..	2	Piano Repairer ... ..	1
Basket Making ... ..	2	Polishing ... ..	2
Cabinet Makers ... ..	12	Printing... ..	2
Curriers ... ..	3	Photography... ..	3
Coach Builders... ..	6	Rag and Paper Sorting ...	1
Cork Cutter ... ..	1	Restaurants ... ..	12
Carvers and Gilders ...	2	Rope Making ... ..	5
Cycle Making ... ..	5	Saddlers ... ..	12
Corset Making ... ..	1	Stable Yards ... ..	4
Chicory Drying ... ..	1	Sculptor ... ..	1
Dressmaking ... ..	95	Shoeing Smith ... ..	6
Dyeing ... ..	2	Shirt Making ... ..	5
Dry Salters ... ..	4	Stocking Knitters... ..	5
Draper ... ..	1	Sugar Boiling ... ..	3
Engraver ... ..	1	Tailoring ... ..	66
Furrier ... ..	2	Taxidermist ... ..	1
Gas Fitter ... ..	1	Toy Repairing ... ..	1
Hearthrug Making ... ..	1	Tinsmiths ... ..	14
Jam Making ... ..	1	Umbrella Maker ... ..	1
Joiners ... ..	32	Upholsterers ... ..	1
Laundries ... ..	4	Whitesmiths ... ..	8
Mantle Making ... ..	4	Weighing Machine Maker	1
Milliners ... ..	38	Watch Makers ... ..	19
Mattress Making ... ..	1	Wire Workers ... ..	2
Malting ... ..	1	Wheelwrights ... ..	6

## UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES.

By Section 101 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it was enacted as follows:—

“After the first day of January, 1904, an underground bakehouse shall not be used unless certified by the District Council to be suitable for that purpose.”

“For the purpose of this section an underground bakehouse shall mean a bakehouse any baking room of which is so situate that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room. The expression “baking room” means any room used for baking, or for any process incidental thereto.”



“An underground bakehouse shall not be certified as suitable unless the District Council is satisfied that it is suitable as regards construction, light, ventilation, and in all other respects.”

In dealing with the difficult task created by this important enactment, the Health Committee first appointed a special Sub-Committee to inspect and report upon the Underground Bakehouses in the City; secondly, the Medical Officer of Health and the Inspector of Nuisances submitted to the Committee a joint Report upon the general conditions of these bakehouses, the dangers and disadvantages of such places being underground, and the minimum standard of requirements (in addition to those of Sections 97 to 100 of the Act), to which it was desirable that these places should attain. The said standard of requirements was largely based upon the suggestions of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, and was carried out in practice as far as possible without causing undue hardship.

Briefly, these requirements prescribed:—(1) smooth and impervious ceiling, walls, and floors, (2) sufficient light and ventilation, (3) openings for ventilation not to permit of access of dust, (4) storage of flour outside the bakehouse, (5) lavatories, sinks, &c., to be outside the bakehouse, (6) flour-bins, dough-troughs, &c., to be on castors or wheels, (7) a place for wearing apparel outside the bakehouse, (8) places for fuel and refuse outside the bakehouse, (9) adjacent underground rooms to be well-ventilated and to have impervious floors and walls.

The following is a brief statement of the conditions of the NINE Underground Bakehouses in the City, and of the action of the Council with regard thereto:—

No. (1) At No. 22, Stonegate:—

This bakehouse was entirely below ground level and was only six feet six inches high; very small, very badly ventilated, structurally imperfect, lighted all day by gas, with gully in direct communication with sewer.

The Council declined to grant a certificate for this bakehouse.

No. (2) At No. 28, Coney Street:—

This bakehouse and its adjacent rooms were in a very filthy condition, the drainage was defective, the height of the bakehouse was only six feet seven inches, it was altogether below ground level, and the lighting and ventilation were extremely inadequate.

The Council declined to grant a certificate for this bakehouse.



No. (3) At No. 5, Parliament Street :—

The following principal improvements were required before the Council would grant a certificate :—

The floor of the bakehouse and adjoining kitchen to be made smooth and impervious with cement concrete, the water-closet next the bakehouse to be removed altogether, drain openings in the bakehouse to be abolished, the means of lighting and ventilation to be improved, the coal-store to be removed from the bakehouse.

The owner and occupier voluntarily closed the bakehouse.

No. (4) At “Minster Gates” :—

The following alterations were required before the certificate was granted :—

The drain openings to be abolished and the drainage improved; the ventilation to be improved.

No. (5) In Castlegate :—

The following alterations were required before the certificate was granted :—

Abolition of drain openings in the bakehouse, improvement of ventilation, the floor to be made smooth with cement concrete.

No. (6) at No. 55, Petergate :—

The following principal alterations were required before the certificate was granted :—

Improved means of ventilation; the levelling of the floors of the bakehouse and adjacent rooms to one common level, to be paved with cement concrete throughout; drain openings in the bakehouse to be abolished; the defective drainage to be improved and made smoke-tight; the lighting of the adjacent rooms to be improved; flour-bins to be provided with castors.

No. (7) at No. 7, Low Ousegate :—

The following alterations were required before the certificate was granted :—

The re-construction of the drainage, which was very defective, and the abolition of all drain openings in the bakehouse; the levelling of the floors of the bakehouse and flour-store to one common level, to be paved with cement concrete throughout; the internal walls to be made smooth, means of ventilation to be improved, flour-bins to be provided with castors.

No. (8) at No. 58, Micklegate :—

The following alterations were required before the certificate was granted :—

The ceilings and walls to be made smooth with cement, the drainage to be improved and made smoketight, drain openings in the bakehouse to be abolished, means of removing refuse to be provided, means of ventilation to be improved, removal of fuel from the bakehouse.

No. (9) at No. 69, Micklegate :—

The following alterations were required before the certificate was granted :—

The insanitary water-closets to be removed from proximity to bakehouse, drainage to be improved and made smoketight, floor of bakehouse to be made smooth with cement concrete, ventilation of bakehouse and adjacent stores to be improved, flour-bins to be provided with castors.

It will be seen, from these particulars, that of the nine Underground bakehouses dealt with, six certificates as to suitability have been granted and two refused, and one bakehouse was closed voluntarily.

EDMUND M. SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, 1904.

I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of Sanitary work carried out under my supervision for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1904.

In the period named 4,061 houses and other premises have been inspected, 1,269 of which were found to require sanitary improvements.

2,197 notices have been served on owners and occupiers to execute various sanitary works to remedy the defects found on the said premises.

It will be seen by the tabular statement :—

That during the year 269 privies have been converted into water-closets and the ashpits in connection therewith abolished.

It also shows that a considerable amount of sanitary work has been carried out by owners of property *without notice* from this Department.



A larger number of cases of overcrowding have been investigated during the year, and 27 notices have been served upon the occupiers of the dwelling-houses to abate the same.

As in previous years, great difficulty has been met with, owing to the occupiers not being in a position to meet the consequent increased expenditure incurred by their removal to larger houses.

During the year, 266 houses have been provided with a proper supply of water.

Twenty-three additional water-closets have been provided to houses where there was an insufficient number for the proper accommodation of the inmates.

243 houses were reported to the Health Committee as being without sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.

Owing to the great prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the third and fourth quarters of the year, a considerable amount of time has been devoted by the Staff to inspection and disinfection of houses, bedding, clothing, etc., in connection with this disease.

### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The powers for the re-registration of these houses, under Section 80 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, enable the Sanitary Authority to effect improvements before certifying the houses as fit *to be used* as Common Lodging-houses.

There are 23 Common Lodging-houses in the City. The houses registered contain 86 rooms for sleeping purposes, and afford accommodation for 350 lodgers nightly.

Ten applications were received from the Keepers for the re-registering of the houses in their occupation. Eight of these houses were reported to the Health Committee, and were re-registered subject to certain alterations and improvements being carried out.

Two applications were also received for the registration of premises as Common Lodging-houses, only one of which was granted.

These houses have been regularly inspected, and have been kept in a clean and fairly satisfactory condition.

### TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, &c.

On account of the prevalence of Small-pox in the surrounding districts, frequent visits have been paid and enquiries made as to the health of the occupiers of the Vans attending the Whitsuntide and Martinmas Fairs.



### SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 81 Private Slaughter-houses in the City. 1,105 visits of inspection have been made, and 332 notices to limewash were complied with.

During the year the condition of 3 of them has been improved; the floors have been laid with cement concrete; the walls rendered with cement, and the drain openings removed outside.

The means of lighting and ventilating of 3 have been improved.

Their cleanliness has been well maintained throughout the year.

Three have been closed voluntarily by the owners as under :—

Occupation.	Situation.
Thomas Munford,	Snowden's Passage, Shambles.
Alfred Smith,	Lead Mill Lane.
Frederick Thompson,	Queen Street.

Application was made during the year by Frederick Thompson, Nunnery Lane, to re-occupy as a Slaughter-house premises situate in the Yorkshire Hussar Inn Yard, North Street, which was granted for one year.

Four notifications were received of change of occupier.

### COWSHEDS.

There are 81 Cowsheds in the City and 55 Cow-keepers.

During the year two persons have registered themselves as Cow-keepers, and 4 persons have given up keeping cows.

In 4 sheds overcrowding has been abated;

136 visits of inspection have been made;

112 notices to limewash have been complied with;

7 sheds have been re-constructed and improved;

And 1 new shed has been built.

Many of the Cowsheds still require improvement as regards structure, air-space, light, and ventilation.

At one Cowshed, a cow was discovered by the Veterinary Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances to be suffering from tubercular disease of the udder. In accordance with the provisions of the York Corporation Act, 1902, notice was given to the owner to forthwith discontinue selling or using for human consumption the milk from this cow, and also not to keep the said cow in any field, shed, or other premises, along with other cows in milk. The owner isolated the cow for a short time, and eventually sent it to a knacker's yard.

A sample of milk was procured from a cow suspected by the Veterinary Inspector as suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, and was bacteriologically examined; result, *nil*.

### HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

During the year four applications were received from the landlords of 24 houses to register their premises under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to "Houses-let-in-lodgings," or occupied by members of more than one family.

The Health Committee refused to grant two of these applications (relating to four houses) on account of the houses being unfit for that purpose, and resolved that notice be served on the landlords to discontinue letting or allowing the houses to be let or occupied as lodging-houses. One application was dealt with in the early part of the year 1905.

The undermentioned premises were registered:—

House No. 22, North Street, and 13 tenement houses in Letby's Court, North Street.

### ICE-CREAM DEALERS.

Sixteen premises in which Ice-cream is made have been inspected under the provisions of Section 59 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, which regulates the manufacture and sale of Ice-cream or other similar commodity.

Eight of these premises were not in a satisfactory condition, and notices were served upon the occupiers to discontinue making or selling ice-cream on the premises until certain sanitary works had been carried out. Five were in consequence closed. During the year frequent inspection has been made of these premises.

**General Notices in default:—**

Owing to the failure of the owners to comply with the notices served upon them to effect sanitary improvements, the undermentioned works were carried out by the Corporation under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the costs recovered from the owners :—

Number of houses provided with a sufficient drain ...	13
Number of houses provided with a sufficient water-closet	13
Number of houses provided with ashbins... ..	24
Number of houses provided with a sufficient supply of water ... ..	39

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects :—

The condition of back roads ... ..	13
Nuisances arising from sewers ... ..	11
Choked street gullies ... ..	19
Offensive smells from sewer ventilators ...	16
Nuisances from night-soil, refuse, etc....	14
Dangerous chimney ... ..	1
Total ... ..	74

Fifty-seven houses have been reported to the City Surveyor with regard to the question of water-supply.

**Report of the Inspector of Nuisances on Sanitary****Work carried out during the year 1904:—**

Number of Inspections made ... ..	4061
Number of Re-inspections made ... ..	2187
Number of premises which required Sanitary Improve- ment ... ..	1269
Houses without sufficient Sanitary accommodation ...	243
Number of houses inspected, and Reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of Infectious Disease have occurred (including Phthisis) ...	1328
Notifications of Infectious Disease sent to the Head Teachers of Schools ... ..	1441
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee ... ..	843
Number of Notices served ... ..	2197
Number of letters sent ... ..	299



**Description of Work carried out.****Privies:—**

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Converted into Water-closets ... ..	269	15
Floors cemented ... ..	28	0
Walls cemented ... ..	9	0
Repaired ... ..	7	0
Limewashed ... ..	12	0
Abolished ... ..	8	15
Re-constructed and placed in more suitable position: ... ..	2	0
Additional provided ... ..	1	0

**Ashpits:—**

Abolished ... ..	238	16
Floors laid with cement concrete ... ..	189	15
Repaired ... ..	8	0
Furnished with proper covering ... ..	2	0
Portable receptacles provided ... ..	664	13
Re-constructed ... ..	1	0
Inside walls cemented ... ..	2	0

**Drains:—**

Constructed with stoneware pipes ... ..	342	125
Disconnected from sewer ... ..	236	79
Ventilated ... ..	254	83
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected from drains	21	28
Drains under houses abolished ... ..	42	6
Stoneware syphon traps fixed under grates in yards ... ..	207	177
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or repaired ...	114	8
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes ventilated ...	8	2
Cleansed or repaired ... ..	123	24
Urinals cleansed ... ..	4	0
Urinals provided ... ..	0	2
Additional gullies fixed in yards ... ..	33	41
Cesspits abolished ... ..	14	6
Inspection chambers built... ..	0	91

In connection with the work of the re-construction of drains in the City, 1,045 smoke-tests have been made by our Drainage Inspector.

**Water Closets:—**

Provided with a sufficient supply of water ...	282	43
Limewashed or cleansed ... ..	71	0
Additional provided ... ..	23	16
“Wash Down” Water-closets provided in lieu of “Old Pan” apparatus ... ..	7	0
Repaired ... ..	74	47
Re-constructed ... ..	15	36
Soil pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	15	20
New Flush pipes fixed ... ..	262	38
Light and ventilation provided or improved ...	71	32
Abolished ... ..	8	1
New cisterns fixed ... ..	267	38

**Houses:—**

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Cleansed and limewashed ... ..	58	0
Unfit for habitation; Closed, demolished, or improved ... ..	17	0
Roofs, &c., repaired ... ..	45	0
Water Spouts fixed or repaired ... ..	77	49
Down Spouts disconnected from drain ... ..	162	78
Overcrowding abated ... ..	27	0
New sinks fixed ... ..	37	0
Accumulations of refuse removed ... ..	53	0
Nuisances abated, arising from the keeping of swine, and other animals ... ..	51	0
Pavements of yards of dwelling-houses repaired	158	38
Yards repaved with cement concrete ... ..	113	24
Yards repaved with asphalte ... ..	6	1
Without sufficient sanitary accommodation ... ..	243	0
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water ... ..	266	0

**Cowsheds (81):—**

Visits of inspection made... ..	136
Limewashed ... ..	112
Cowsheds constructed ... ..	1
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1904	4
Repaired or improved ... ..	7
Overcrowding abated ... ..	4

**Slaughter Houses (81):—**

Visits of inspection made ... ..	1105
Limewashed, cleansed ... ..	332
Repaired ... ..	2
Floors repaired or laid with cement concrete ... ..	3
Walls rendered with cement ... ..	2
Light and ventilation improved ... ..	3
Drains inside abolished ... ..	3
Receptacles provided... ..	13
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1904	3

**Infectious Diseases:—**

Patients removed to Hospitals in Ambulance ... ..	386
Rooms disinfected ... ..	729
Articles disinfected by Steam Disinfector... ..	7656

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Miscellaneous works not classified above... ..	22
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Smoke Observations.

Number of Chimneys of which observations were taken	12
Number of observations ... ..	45
Number in which black smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance ... ..	30
Number of occupiers cautioned ... ..	10
Number of notices served to abate nuisance ... ..	1

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

During the year, 137 Samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 135 samples genuine and 2 adulterated (i.e., 1.45 per cent. were adulterated), viz. :—

Sample of Butter adulterated as follows :—

It consisted of 100 parts of Margarine, and was delivered in a plain paper wrapper. The Vendor was convicted, and fined £2 and costs.

Sample of Gregory's Powder adulterated as under :—

Rhubarb and Ginger ... ..	37.00
Oxide of Magnesia ... ..	18.00
Carbonate of Magnesia ... ..	45.00
	<hr/>
	100.00

The Public Analyst stated that it should contain nearly 66½ per cent. of Oxide of Magnesia, according to the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.

The Vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk by order of the Health Committee.

Description of Samples.							Number of Samples	
New Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yeast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gregory's Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk of Sulphur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1



## PROSECUTIONS, SEIZURES, &amp;c.

Nature of Offence, &c.	Decision of Court, &c.
Carcase of cow affected with Generalised Tuberculosis, deposited in slaughter-house in course of preparation for sale	Seized, and Justices' order obtained for its destruction. Fined £5 and costs.
Selling Butter not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded	Fined £2 and costs.
Carcase of heifer unfit for human food	Removed by owner to knacker's yard under our supervision.
Carcase of cow affected with Generalised Tuberculosis and unfit for food	Our attention called by owner to its condition, and Justice's order obtained for its destruction.
Carcase of pig unfit for human food, deposited in slaughter-house in course of preparation for sale	Seized, and Justice's order obtained for its destruction. Owner cautioned by Town Clerk by order of Health Committee.
Carcase of cow affected with Generalised Tuberculosis	Our attention called by owner, and it was voluntarily destroyed under our supervision.
Thirty Bananas unsound and unfit for human food exposed for sale	Seized, and Justice's order obtained for destruction. Owner cautioned by Town Clerk by order of Health Committee.
Selling Gregory's Powder, not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded	The vendor was cautioned by Town Clerk by order of the Health Committee (See Food & Drugs).
For using unlicensed premises as a knacker's yard	Cautioned by Town Clerk by order of Health Committee.
For depositing putrid flesh on premises so as to be a nuisance	Notice served on occupier to discontinue depositing any flesh on the premises.

Application was made for permission to carry on the trade of a Fat Extractor in Franklin's Yard, Fossgate, but the Health Committee refused to give their consent.

In December, 1904, Assistant-Inspector Shillito resigned his appointment in consequence of having been appointed as District Inspector under the Tottenham Borough Council, and Clement M. Robinson, Assistant Inspector of Nuisances at Kidderminster, was appointed in his stead.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in recording the hearty co-operation I have at all times received from my Assistants in carrying out the oft-times difficult and dangerous duties.

A. E. DRUMMOND,  
*Inspector of Nuisances.*

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Naburn Locks, York,  
January 18th, 1905.

*To the Health Committee of the City of York.*

Gentlemen,

**Canal Boats Acts, 1877—1884.**

I beg to report that, being employed as Dues Collector and River Bailiff for the Ouse Navigation Trustees, my whole time is employed upon works of the Navigation.

I receive a salary of Ten Pounds per year as Inspector of Canal Boats.

During the year ending December 31st, 1904, I have inspected 249 boats, and found them in accordance with the Acts, with the exception of 7 boats, which had no Certificates of Registration on the Boats, which have since been registered under your authority.

Upon the 249 boats I found 482 men, 50 women, and 35 children.

I found the cabins clean and in good repair.

I have not met with, or heard of, any cases of illness upon any of the boats.

The highest number of boats upon the Register was 226. Out of this number 39 have been broken up, 17 re-registered with other authorities, and 8 withdrawn, leaving 162 upon the Register.

During the past year 7 boats have been registered.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOS. LEETHAM, *Inspector.*



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1904.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION, YORK.—THE MUSEUM.

Longitude 1° 5' W., Latitude 53° 57' N. Height above Mean Sea Level, 56 feet. Gravity correction, + .024 ins.

1904.	Barometer.		Air Temperature.										Humidity.			Earth Temperature.	
	Mean Pressure at 32° Fahrenheit.		Minimum and Maximum Combined.					Absolute Minimum and Maximum.					Percentage.			At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.
	At M.S.Level	At Station Level.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Means of		Min.	Day of Month.	Max.	Day of Month.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.			
						Min.	Max.										
	ins.	ins.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	%	%	%	°	°	
Jan.	29·861	29 801	38·5	39·3	38·9	35·0	44·2	39·6	28·0	22, 24	53·0	28th	94	94	94	38·4	41·8
Feb.	·533	·474	36·9	37·3	37·1	34·0	42·2	38·1	28·0	19, 29	53·0	21st	93	93	93	38·5	40·9
Mar.	·991	·931	38·7	39·3	39·0	34·0	45·5	39·8	27·0	1st	58·0	20th	91	92	92	39·0	40·4
Apr.	·857	·798	48·2	46·7	47·5	41·7	55·4	48·6	36·0	12, 26	64·0	18th	80	85	83	45·3	43·7
May	29·914	·856	52·5	50·5	51·5	43·6	59·5	51·6	37·0	8, 10	73·0	26th	78	81	80	50·7	47·8
June	30·042	·985	57·5	53·9	55·7	48·1	64·4	56·3	42·0	3rd	76·0	29th	75	86	81	55·7	52·1
July	30·017	·960	63·4	59·7	61·6	53·7	71·0	62·4	45·0	8th	80·0	11th	74	83	79	60·4	55·7
Aug.	29·969	29·912	60·7	57·8	59·3	51·4	67·7	59·6	40·0	21st	80·0	29, 30	80	85	83	60·0	57·8
Sept.	30·072	30·015	55·6	53·2	54·4	47·2	64·0	55·6	37·0	28th	73·0	5th	81	85	83	56·8	56·5
Oct.	·077	30·019	48·5	48·2	48·4	42·5	57·1	49·8	28·0	15th	66·0	19th	86	90	88	51·0	53·1
Nov.	30·000	29·940	41·4	41·3	41·4	36·9	47·1	42·0	23·0	24th	59·0	9th	88	91	90	45·0	49·0
Dec.	29·872	29·812	37·8	37·9	37·9	33·3	43·0	38·2	19·0	23rd	56·0	4, 17	93	92	93	39·5	44·0
Average for Year.	29·934	29 875	48·3	47·1	47·7	41·8	55·1	48·5	19·0	Dec. 23rd	80·0	July 11, Aug. 29, 30	84·4	88·1	86·3	48·4	48·6



Heights above Ground :—Barometer, 3 feet ; Thermometers, 4 feet ; Rain-gauge, 1 foot.

1904	Rainfall.			Weather, No. of Days of										Wind, No. of Observations of							
	Total.	Max.	Day.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storm.	Clear Sky.	Over-cast.	Fog.	Gale.	Strong (Wind 47)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
Jan.	ins. 2·06	ins. ·61	7th	17	0	0	0	2	16	6	0	3	2	1	0	7	23	9	9	9	2
Feb.	2·34	·55	3rd	23	5	0	0	2	14	3	0	3	12	0	6	5	14	9	6	6	0
Mar.	1·49	·41	7th	20	5	0	1	2	12	4	0	0	16	7	6	2	14	5	4	5	3
April	1·71	·74	14th	15	0	0	0	2	9	1	3	15	5	2	1	0	12	8	27	5	0
May	2·56	·62	27th	15	0	0	2	0	13	1	0	3	13	1	3	6	15	8	11	4	1
June	0·83	·26	24th	8	0	0	1	4	9	1	0	3	8	12	2	3	9	3	17	6	0
July	1·85	·61	23rd	12	0	0	2	5	8	2	0	0	3	3	7	7	16	8	16	2	0
Aug.	3·09	1·05	17th	13	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	4	5	0	1	3	16	8	21	8	0
Sept.	1·15	·55	30th	11	0	1	0	5	5	4	0	0	8	3	4	6	21	3	11	3	1
Oct.	0·70	·27	6th	8	0	0	0	6	6	3	0	2	9	1	1	4	19	12	13	3	0
Nov.	1·66	·63	7th	16	4	1	0	0	10	3	0	1	11	2	0	0	8	5	25	7	2
Dec.	1·38	·26	11th	16	1	0	0	3	11	11	1	2	5	0	2	0	22	10	9	7	7
Year.	20·82	1·05	Aug. 17	174	15	2	7	35	117	39	4	36	97	32	33	43	189	88	169	65	16

BAROMETER AT 32° AND M.S.L.

1904.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.
January ...	30·723 22nd, 9 a.m.	28·765 14th, 9 a.m.
February ...	30·379 28th, 9 a.m.	28·662 9th, 9 p.m.
March ...	30·480 24th, 9 a.m.	29·195 29th 9 p.m.
April ...	30·320 18th, 9 p.m.	29·293 13th, 9 a.m.
May ...	30·266 20th, 9 a.m. 5th, 9 a.m. }	29·471 7th, 9 a.m.
June ...	30·369 22nd, 9 a.m. }	29·419 25th, 9 a.m.
July ...	30 362 18th, 9 a.m.	29·736 26th, 9 a.m.
August ...	30·202 3rd, 9 a.m.	29·469 15th, 9 a.m.
September ...	30·367 18th, 9 a.m.	29·739 30th, 9 p.m.
October ...	30·551 13th, 9 a.m.	29·246 5th, 9 p.m.
November ...	30·583 14th, 9 p.m.	29·278 9th, 9 a.m.
December ...	30·626 19th, 9 a.m.	28·886 12th, 9 a.m.
Year.	30·723 Jan. 22nd, 9 a.m.	28·662 Feb. 9th, 9 p.m.

SUNSHINE VALUES.

Month.	Total Hours of Sunshine.	Percentages of possible total hours of Sunshine	
	1904.	1904.	1903.
January ...	27·8	11	13
February ...	35·4	13	14
March ...	60·9	17	25
April ...	137·0	33	33
May ...	123·3	25	28
June ...	178·7	35	35
July ...	178·6	35	28
August ...	180 2	40	33
September ...	152·4	41	36
October ...	90·4	28	19
November ...	44·3	18	22
December ...	32·9	15	5
Year.	1241·9	28	26

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